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The Alberta United Services Institute

JOURNAL 1947

Published Annually by
THE ALBERTA UNITED SERVICES INSTITUTE
(Incorporated)
(Successors to The Alberta Military Institute)
CALGARY - ALBERTA



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**The Alberta
United Services
Institute**

**JOURNAL
1947**

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CALGARY - ALBERTA

1947 ANNUAL JOURNAL

OF

THE ALBERTA UNITED SERVICES INSTITUTE

(Incorporated)

(Successors to The Alberta Military Institute)

MAJOR R. B. WILSON, Editor.

COL. D. G. L. CUNNINGTON, O.B.E., M.C., E.D., Business Manager.

Twenty-Eighth Year

December, 1947

The Alberta United Services Institute does not hold itself responsible for the opinions expressed by speakers and reported herein, and no official opinions are given.

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Their Royal Highnesses Princess Elizabeth and The Duke of Edinburgh

In Memoriam



HON. COL. THE RT. HON.
VISCOUNT BENNETT
P.C., LL.B., K.C., LL.D.

MAJOR F. C. CRUMBLEHUME

MAJOR P. J. JENNINGS, O.B.E.

MAJOR V. T. BERMEJO

MAJOR THE REV. J. W. HOUSE

CAPT. J. S. LAMBERT

An Outstanding Year

THE year 1947 was outstanding in the 28-year history of the Institute. The name of the organization was changed from that of The Alberta Military Institute to the Alberta United Services Institute. When the Institute was organized following the First Great War its membership was comprised mainly of officers and ex-officers of the Army. Now the membership has been enlarged to include officers and ex-officers of the Navy and Air Force as well as the Army. With this change in membership eligibility the new name of Alberta United Services Institute is more appropriate.

Navy and Air Force personnel are taking an active interest in the affairs of the organization, both being represented on the Board of Directors. With the changed policy the membership has increased to a new high and the number now exceeds the 1,000 mark.

Prominent Canadians addressed the Institute during the year and among the distinguished visitors was Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence, who met members informally at the Garrison Officers' Mess Thursday, April 10.

The retirement of Maj.-Gen. F. F. Worthington, C.B., M.C., M.M., as general officer commanding Western Command, was the occasion for a farewell party at which keen regret was expressed at his departure after a brilliant Army career. Later in the year the Institute welcomed his successor, Maj.-Gen. M. H. S. Penhale, O.B.E. Gen. Penhale, like his predecessor, takes an active interest in the Institute and when in the city always makes it a point to attend any meetings of the Institute.

Early in the year Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, O.B.E., M.C., was named secretary-treasurer, the two offices being combined on the retirement of the previous incumbents. The services rendered the Institute by Major A. J. Davis as secretary and by Major L. G. McCarthy as treasurer were suitably recognized. Incidentally, Col. Cunningham, an original member of the Institute and a past president, has written an interesting review of the activities of the Institute since its inception in 1921. It is published in this issue of the Journal and should prove of interest to the members.

During the year, the usual social functions were held by the Institute. The Vimy Dinner at the Palliser Hotel and the Military Ball at No. 11 Equipment Depot were largely attended. The New Year's Day reception at the Garrison Officers' Mess was another successful event.

W/C F. F. Lambert, D.S.O., D.F.C., director of intelligence at Air Force H.Q., Ottawa, addressed the Institute, Friday, June 6, on "Current World Affairs." His address was "secret and confidential," and could not be reported.

W/C J. A. Maclean, D.F.C., A.F.C., Air Force H.Q., Ottawa, addressed the Institute Monday, Oct. 20, on the "Political, Economical and Moral Situation in Europe." He gave a good deal of information on conditions in Europe as he saw them when there only a few weeks before. He painted a very black picture of conditions generally, especially regarding the morals and the morale of the people of Europe. He gave details regarding the search for recognition of the graves of 35,000 missing Allied airmen. His address was not available for reproduction.

Brig. F. M. W. Harvey, V.C., M.C., District Officer Commanding, Military District No. 13, during the Second Great War, spent several months in New Zealand following his retirement and his talk entitled "New Zealand," described conditions in that Dominion with particular reference to the wild life of the country. He described several humorous incidents in connection with his voyage and during the time he spent in New Zealand.

Institute members spent another pleasant evening at the Garrison Officers' Mess Wednesday, May 21, when Dr. B. W. Banks displayed his motion pictures of "Big Game Hunting in the Clearwater Reserve." Many of the pictures were in colors.

Other addresses heard by Institute members during 1947 are published in full or in part in this issue of the Journal.

THE EDITOR.

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The Alberta United Services Institute

(SUCCESSORS TO THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE)

(Incorporated 1920)

CALGARY.

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His Excellency Field Marshal the Viscount Alexander of Tunis, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., LL.D., A.D.C., Governor-General of Canada.

The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., P.C., M.A., LL.B., LL.D., M.P., Prime Minister of Canada.

Lt.-Gen. Charles Foulkes, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Chief of the General Staff in Canada

Maj.-Gen. A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Maj.-Gen. G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., M.P.

Col. G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.

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Maj.-Gen. M. H. S. Penhale, C.B.E., G.O.C. Western Command.

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Lt.-Col. H. E. Wright, E.D. ✓

Lt.-Col. J. Begg, D.S.O., E.D.

OFFICERS FOR 1948

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Lt.-Col. J. Begg, D.S.O., E.D. ,

VICE-PRESIDENT

Col. J. Fred Scott, O.B.E., E.D.

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Major Allan Turney.

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LIBRARIAN

Major Harold Chambers.

President's Annual Address

(Delivered by Lt.-Col. JOHN BEGG, D.S.O., at the Annual Meeting, Wednesday January 28th, 1948, covering Institute activities during 1947.)

ON THE completion of my term of office, I wish again to express my thanks for the honour conferred by you in electing me to the office of president, and to say how grateful I am for the consideration and generous support I have been given in conducting the Institute during the first full term under normal garrison activities.

As instructed by the last annual meeting, your directors completed the necessary steps to effect a change of name to The Alberta United Services Institute. Care was taken to preserve our continuance of The Alberta Military Institute, and this is plainly shown on our Certificate of Incorporation. At the same time, we took advantage of this change to bring our by-laws into agreement with The Societies' Act of the province. The Institute is indebted to Col. J. F. Scott, O.B.E., V.D., for the time and expense he so generously donated in this matter. Your directors have arranged to have copies of the by-laws printed for issue to all resident members. In co-operation with the Garrison Officers' Mess, there will be included with the bylaws, a short memorandum on the duties, customs and traditions of the mess and Institute as a guide for young members.



LT.-COL. JOHN BEGG

At the last annual meeting, the secretary, Major A. J. Davis, and the treasurer, Major L. G. McCarthy, expressed a wish to resign and agreed to continue until successors had been obtained. The directors consider that the Institute were very fortunate that Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, O.B.E., M.C., V.D., consented to accept both offices for the balance of the year. As an original member of the Institute, and president twenty-one years ago, Col. Cunningham has been of tremendous assistance to the Institute by reason of his complete knowledge of our procedure, customs and traditions. He has

consented to continue to serve as secretary-treasurer for the ensuing term, and I bespeak for him the consideration of all members in the heavy duties which the dual offices entail. On your behalf a gift was made to Major Davis in appreciation of his long and faithful service as secretary.

Appreciation Expressed for Mess Services

I AM pleased to report that most harmonious relations have existed with the Garrison Officers' Mess, and your directors, by letter to them, have expressed their appreciation of the services rendered by the steward, Capt. Sleen. It was mutually arranged with the Garrison Officers' Mess that no formal agreement would be executed for 1947, due to this being the first full year of operations for both since the war, and that recognition of the conditions obtaining at the end of the year would be used for settlement. You will notice on the statement of expenses, a liability in the sum of \$1,000, which your directors have offered to the Garrison Mess in full settlement, not only for 1947, but all claims arising since 1939. Your directors should be empowered to conclude an agreement with



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the Garrison Officers' Mess for the future use of the mess quarters.

We were fortunate in having a good supply of speakers during the year who addressed the members on a great variety of subjects. These addresses will appear in the Journal. The turnout for all speakers was very gratifying to your directors and will encourage the incoming board to continue the high standard that has always been maintained by the Institute. The increased attendance made the installation of the public address system absolutely necessary, and our members can now enjoy all events regardless of where they are seated. The Institute is indebted to Major Guy Blake for obtaining this apparatus at a most reasonable figure and for supervising its installation.

Considerable difficulty was expressed in obtaining a speaker for the Annual Vimy Dinner and this delayed advance notices. As a 50% attendance of resident members would have filled our reservation, we suspended the usual civilian guest mailing list. The attendance was disappointing for your directors, and we acknowledge an error in suspending the civilian list, not so much because of attendance but we disappointed many friends of the Institute and the Reserve Forces who had always looked forward to the Vimy Dinner.

Col. Proctor's Address on Caen Campaign

WE ARE grateful to Col. John Proctor of Edmonton, for a very fine address on the campaign at Caen, which he prepared on very short notice. Our thanks are due to those Reserve Units who carried on the traditions attached to the Vimy Dinner, and to the efforts of the officers of the Air Force group for obtaining such a splendid turnout of their members.

As the Battle of Vimy Ridge is commemorated as the first time the Canadian Corps advanced in line, your directors desired that other suitable dates be selected to honour the other Services. This year we instituted an Air Force celebration about the dates of the Battle of Britain. As this falls in September, your directors considered the time not suitable for a formal affair, and arranged for an address to be followed by an informal dance. The speaker was required to go to Ottawa shortly before the event, and due to a civilian government board having a meeting in Calgary at that time, he lost his plane reservation and was unable to appear. On very short notice his place was taken by Wing Commander Lewis, O.C. No. 11 Equipment Depot. The party was well attended, and your directors recommend its permanent adoption. We expect it over the years to develop its own customs and traditions. The directors are very desirous of inaugurating an affair in

honor of the Naval Service, and hope our Naval members will lend their co-operation and support in selecting an appropriate occasion.

The Military Ball this year was held in service quarters in place of the usual venue, the Palliser Hotel. The ball was well attended, and due to this being such a change from previous years, I am submitting a separate report for your consideration.

Tribute Paid to Work of Major L. H. Chapman

I WOULD commend to the members a re-reading of the tribute paid to Major L. H. Chapman in The Journal for 1946. I heartily endorse that tribute, and acknowledge the splendid work done by Major Chapman. During the year a new Cadet Corps policy was instituted by the department which required all corps to be affiliated with a military unit. We were fortunate in being able to arrange affiliation with the Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.) and we are grateful to the Officer Commanding for the generous support and great interest he has shown in the Cadets, and in permitting our name to be perpetuated in the corps designation. As a camp was not held at Sylvan Lake this year, a considerable balance remains of the grant you voted. The directors have, therefore, authorized the purchase of an official Cadet banner for the corps which we ask you to approve.

I regret to report that Major Chapman feels unable to continue as our Cadet representative. He will be retired from active employment this year, and considers that a younger officer should take over. Your directors most reluctantly have accepted his resignation as we recognize the justness of his request. All members are asked to give deep consideration to the filling of this appointment. A knowledge of Cadet work is not necessary, but what is essential is a sense of responsibility to our country's requirements from the new generation, a belief in the training that is being given and the willingness to give one night a week to this important task. Young members not now associated with the Reserve Force are asked to seriously consider the duty they owe, just as older members served in their day.

Establishment of an Institute on National Basis

THE TWO preceding boards of directors were asked to consider the establishment of an Institute on a national basis. In each case the directors were unanimous in rejecting the idea as unnecessary and likely to involve expense beyond a

commensurate return. I understand that this national association is now in being and we have again been approached to join. I consider that the membership should now express an opinion on the subject. It will be dealt with more fully by Col. Scott. Your present board do not recommend the proposal.

Squadron-Leader Francis will move a motion concerning the establishment of a Reserve Air Force in Calgary. This motion is unanimously approved by your directors.

I desire to record appreciation of the support and encouragement I have received from the G.O.C. Western Command and the A.O.C. North-West Air Command. They have both taken a keen personal interest in the Institute, and have kept us in mind when any service speakers were available. This also applies to Col. Snow, the Officers Commanding units in the Calgary area, and Capt. W. Law of rear H.Q.

I wish to acknowledge the faithful service given to me by the vice-president and the directors. They have cheerfully and ably carried out all the duties assigned to them. I regret that Col. Thompson has not been able to continue on the board and trust that in some other year he will again be available.

A SALUTE TO THE

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FIRST IN WAR . . .

CITY OF CALGARY

J. M. MILLER
City Clerk

J. C. WATSON
Mayor

The 1948 President's Message

(By S/L H. F. FRANCIS)

THIS IS THE YEAR during which the Alberta United Services Institute made two important innovations:

1. The change in name from The Alberta Military Institute.
2. The electing of a president from the Air Force Branch of the Service.

These changes are significant. It is recognition of the close liaison existing among the three branches of our Services during the Second Great War. It is recognition of the fact that there are not three Services, but rather three branches of one Service: the Navy, the Army and the Air Force, all dedicated to a common cause — the defence and preservation of this land of ours.

In making these changes our Institution has shown that it has moved with the times, that it is alive to present-day implications of world affairs. It bespeaks an active and vital interest in the affairs of Canada.



S/L H. F. FRANCIS

A great many people have had a hand in building this Institution. Let it not be thought that by changing its name, we change its character. The present Board of Directors and myself recognize the value of its traditions and hope to add and build on them. We desire to make this Institute important to all our members, a place where we can meet socially, where we can exchange ideas, where we can keep up to date on current and international affairs.

Above all, we hope that, as a group, we can do something towards keeping public opinion informed on the necessity for a sound national policy on defence. Having gone through one "Munich" in the past decade, let us be sure that it does not happen again in our lifetime. If we are to be safe from war, we must prepare for war.

Report of the Auditor

The President and Members

The Alberta United Services Institute:

Dear Sirs:

In accordance with your request I have audited the books and records of the Alberta United Services Institute for the year ended December 31, 1947, and report thereon as follows:

ASSETS:

Cash in bank was confirmed by certificate received direct from the Bank of Montreal.

Accounts receivable represent balances on advertising accounts for the Journal. I reviewed the balances with the secretary-treasurer and I was informed that, in his opinion, all the accounts are collectible and that no reserve is required there against.

Investment securities were produced for my inspection, at the Bank of Montreal where they are lodged for safekeeping, and were found to be in order.

LIABILITIES:

It was pointed out in my report for the year ended December 31, 1946, that the payment of a portion of the membership dues towards the operation of the Garrison Officers' Mess was temporarily suspended and that no provision therefor had been made in the accounts. The maximum amount which the Institute may be called upon to contribute in addition to amounts already paid, in respect to membership dues to December 31, 1947, has now been agreed upon at \$1,000.00

GENERAL:

I test checked the detailed transactions to satisfy myself that all receipts and disbursements had been correctly recorded in the books.

I received all the information and explanations that I required and I certify, that in my opinion, the Balance Sheet and Statement of Revenue and Expenditures are properly drawn up to show a true and correct view of the affairs of the Institute as at December 31, 1947, according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the Institute.

CALGARY, January 15, 1948.

D. J. MORRISON, Lieut. (S) R.C.N. (R)

Secretary-Treasurer's Report

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

Copies of the Financial Statement for the year ending December 31st, 1947, are before you. The Statement shows the Institute to be in a very satisfactory condition.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS—During the year grants were received for 1946 and for 1947, each of \$500.00.

CADET CORPS—The cost of maintaining this Corps was much reduced this year due to the fact that no camp was held for Junior Cadets at Sylvan Lake.

MEMBERSHIP—The amount collected in dues this year was \$3,369.50, the largest in the history of the Institution. The membership now stands at 760 resident and 198 non-resident. There are several names on our list of officers who were given membership on returning from active service and who have paid no dues since. It is suggested that these names be dropped.

SECURITIES—These are shown at cost and at market value as at December 31st. Since that time Dominion Government bonds have dropped so that next year a further mark down may have to be made.

GARRISON OFFICERS' MESS—During 1946 and 1947 the mess has not required the Institute to pay the full proportion of resident members' dues previously paid. It is considered that the time may come when the mess may require these funds for paying current expenses or for some particular purpose. The Directors have authorized the setting up of an amount out of revenue to take care of this.

PROFIT AND LOSS—The revenue statement shows an excess of \$595.73 over expenditure. A profit was made on the military ball and a deficit on the Journal and Vimy dance.

During the year under review the Institute changed its name and charter, though continuing the traditions and objects of the A.M.I. I desire to express my appreciation of the co-operation given to me by the former secretary, Major A. J. Davis, and the former treasurer, Major L. G. McCarthy. This Institute owes a debt of gratitude to both of these loyal and hard working officers.

During the year the co-operation of the president and manager of the Garrison Officers' Mess has been most cordial in every way.

Respectfully submitted,

D. G. L. CUNNINGTON.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
Year Ended December 31, 1947

REVENUE

Membership Dues		\$3369.50
Grant—Department of National Defence		500.00
Interest		334.71
Military Ball—Ticket Sales	\$1885.00	
Other Receipts	265.13	
	<hr/>	
	2150.13	
Expenses	1902.73	247.40
	<hr/>	
		\$4451.61

EXPENDITURES

Garrison Officers' Mess—proportion of membership dues	\$1485.00	
Lectures—		
Refreshments for meetings	\$276.50	
Expenses	14.80	291.30
	<hr/>	
Vimy Dinner Expense	339.59	
Less Receipts	176.50	163.09
	<hr/>	
New Year's Reception 1947		91.03
A.M.I. Cadets		135.02
A.M.I. Journal—Cost of Publishing	979.61	
Less Advertising Receipts	569.30	410.31
	<hr/>	
General Expense—		
Honorariums:		
Secretary A.M.I.	80.00	
Treasurer A.M.I.	80.00	
Secretary-Treasurer A.U.S.I.	400.00	
Audit	30.00	590.00
	<hr/>	
Grant—Province of Alberta Rifle Association		50.00
Safety Deposit Box		5.00
Insurance		15.80
Multigraphing		300.55
Postage		76.85
Printing, Stationery and Office		89.50
R.C.A.F. Pictures		79.55
Presentation		20.81
Incorporation Expense		23.00
Sundry		29.07
	<hr/>	
		3855.88
Excess of revenue over expenditures carried to surplus account		595.73
		<hr/>

Report of the Librarian

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

During 1947 a stocktaking of the books in the library was carried out and a typewritten catalogue showing the names of the authors and the titles of the books was compiled and is now available in the east side bookcase of the library.

All available index cards were checked and adjusted to agree with the contents of the catalogue.

The result of the stocktaking is shown in these figures:

Books presently available—724.

Books missing as shown by available records—110.

It is also estimated that an additional 44 books are missing. Unfortunately, however, the record cards for these books cannot be located.

A list giving detailed information of the missing books is now available in the library.

While the stocktaking was in progress the borrowing record card that is in the back of each book was checked and it was astonishing to note the number of books that have never been removed from the library shelves. My estimate is conservative when I say that at least 60% of the books have no borrowing entry on the record cards.

Personally I think there are a number of books that should be removed from the library. For example: there are a number of volumes I. without the necessary volumes II., and volumes II. without the volumes I. and so on. A few other books are so dilapidated it is doubtful if they are worth the cost of repair. I am going to ask the directors to appoint a small committee with the librarian included to look into the matter of book removal and submit recommendation to the directorate.

New Books Added to the Library in 1947

"Detour," by Lt. J. E. Wood. This book was presented to the library by Major A. H. Turney.

The Following Books Were Purchased by the Institute

"Field Marshal Montgomery," by Alan Moorhead.

"Storm to Storm," by Major H. G. Scott.

"I Remember," by the late Maj.-Gen. W. A. Griesbach.

"The Last Days of Hitler," by H. R. Trevor-Roper.

To assist the librarian in keeping a closer check on books being returned, it will be appreciated if members will obtain from the steward on duty a receipt for the book or books handed over to him.

I recommend that a sum of \$40.00 be authorized for the 1948 library expenses. If approved, this money will be used mainly for the purchase of new books.

H. CHAMBERS (Major.)

Hon. Librarian.



History of the Institute

(By Col. D. G. L. CUNNINGTON)

THIS YEAR the Annual Journal is published under the name of The Alberta United Services Institute for the first time. Therefore, it would appear appropriate that our members should have some record of the Institute during the years since organization, in 1920, as "The Alberta Military Institute."

Early in the spring of 1920 a meeting was held in Calgary at which many of officers and ex-officers were present. Brig.-Gen. A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O., District Officer Commanding M.D. 13, was chairman. This meeting unanimously decided to form an Institute after the pattern of the Canadian Military Institute in Toronto. Gen. Bell also held a meeting in Edmonton. The result of these two meetings was that The Alberta Military Institute was incorporated with branches in Calgary and Edmonton.

The late Lt.-Col. (later Maj.-Gen.) D. W. B. Spry and Lt.-Col. (now Maj.-Gen.) G. R. Pearkes, V.C., were two of the prime movers

and hardest workers and most of the credit for the success of the Institute is undoubtedly due to the sure foundation and good guidance that was given by these distinguished officers.



COL. D. G. L. CUNNINGTON

The Objects of The Institute

THE OBJECTS of the Institute were laid down in its constitution as follows: "Encouragement and promotion of military art, science and literature and the promotion of social intercourse among those connected with His Majesty's services in the Province of Alberta."

The first president in Calgary was Col. G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O., who is happily still with us, and in Edmonton it was the late Lt.-Col. Justin D. Willson. Both these officers were veterans of the Reil Rebellion, the South African War and the First Great War. The Edmonton Institute did not

continue as a branch but again is flourishing as the Edmonton United Services Institute. The Institute in Calgary has continued to flourish since its original formation and now has nearly 1,000 members.

During its existence, the Calgary Institute has always been recognized by District Headquarters, by the Department of National Defence and by the permanent force generally in this area as a very powerful instrument in everything connected with National Defence and especially in interpreting to the general public the need for an adequate defence force.

First Published in December, 1920

THE FIRST JOURNAL was published in December, 1920, and each year since then the Annual Journal has continued publication, giving a record of its activities and of the lectures and addresses delivered to its members.

Each Journal has contained a list of members and it is interesting to note the very considerable number of original members who are still on its roll and who take an interest in its activities, many of whom have worked continuously in the N.P.A.M., Reserve and in the First and Second Great Wars, among them being Col. E. R. Knight, Col. N. D. Dingle, Lt.-Col. J. W. Littleton, Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, Lt.-Col. D. H. Tomlinson, Lt.-Col. W. K. Jull, Lt.-Col. J. A. Reid; also Floyd Beach, Harry Cardell, L. G. Casewell, W. E. Firmstone, Eric Ings, A. E. Ladler, F. W. Mapson, Harold Millican, Fred McColl, G. H. Nettleton, G. E. Learmouth, A. W. Park, W. H. Sellar, Dr. R. N. W. Shillington, F. L. Shouldice, W. N. Smith, A. J. Toole and many others. Several of our original members now living in other provinces have retained their membership as "privileged members"; to mention only Lt.-Col.



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(now Maj.-Gen.) D. J. MacDonald, D.S.O., M.C., and Gen. Pearkes.

Capt. C. F. Thomson First Secretary

THE ORIGINAL Secretary was Capt. C. F. Thomson. He was followed very early by Lt.-Col. G. R. Pearkes, who continued until he left Calgary and was succeeded by Lt.-Col. D. W. B. Spry. Thus early in its history the Institute had the active support of experienced, permanent force officers. Later secretaries have been Capt. A. N. Martin (district paymaster), Major (now Lt.-Col.) J. W. Littleton, Major A. J. Davis (from 1931-1946 inclusive), and the present secretary.

Treasurers have been: Major (now Brigadier) L. W. Miller, then Lt. S. L. Miller, (for so long District Treasury Officer), the late Lieut. T. E. Burns and Major L. G. McCarthy. Offices of secretary and treasurer now have been combined.

The list of past presidents always is published in The Journal and past presidents still living in Calgary are honorary vice-presidents.

The Institute very early encouraged the members to prepare and deliver lectures, and through the years this practice has been continued. While they lived, both Mr. Justice Clark and General Griesbach seldom missed a year without delivering at least one address to the Institute, and for several years Major H. G. Scott gave the Institute his impressions immediately on his return from his frequent visits to Europe.

Outstanding Canadians Among Speakers

THE LIST of speakers who have honored the Institute by giving addresses to its members include many of the outstanding figures in Canada. To mention only a few: General Currie, Lord Allanby, General Seeley, Sir Robert Kindersley, General MacBrien, Sir Archibald Macdonnell, Sir Edward Morrison, General Sir Sidney Clive, General J. S. Stewart, Sir Henry Burstall, Sir Henry Thornton, Field Marshall Earl Haig, Sir Frederick Haultain, His Honor Judge Howey, General Thacker, General Ashton, Mr. Justice McGillivray, Mr. L. W. Brockington, and more recently, General Crerar, Maj.-Gen. W. W. Foster, Maj.-Gen. Rod Kellar and Maj.-Gen. Churchill Mann.

Early in its history the Directors founded the Armistice Ball which is held annually as near November 11th as possible. The Annual Journal of 1922 has this to say: "The Armistice Ball has become the premier social event in the city and membership in the Institute is prized for the privilege it carries of

entree." This event was discontinued during the war years but was received in 1946.

The next annual event to be instituted was the Vimy Dinner which is held on or about April 9th to commemorate the Battle of Vimy. Many outstanding speakers from all over Canada have come to Calgary to speak at this function, among them being: Sir Frederick Haultain, Most Rev. L. R. Sherman, Mr. Justice Walsh, Brig.-Gen. C. H. Mitchell, Lt.-Col. George Drew, Maj.-Gen. MacBrien, Mr. L. W. Brockington and Major H. G. Scott, to give the names of some of the speakers from out of the province.

In the early days of its history the Institute held meetings both at noon and in the evening and in various places but gradually it became the usual procedure to hold them in the evening at the Garrison Officers' Mess in the Armouries..

Excellent Relations Between Institutions

HERE we might refer to the excellent relations that have always existed between the two institutions—the Officers' Mess and the Institute. It was early recognized that to attempt to provide club rooms down town would entail too great an expense and under the guidance of Lt.-Col. Pearkes, then secretary, a plan was evolved whereby all officers of the Garrison would become members of the Institute, paying their annual dues instead of an annual mess due in the mess. The Institute on its part would pay to the mess a portion of the annual fee of all members. At the same time the Institute provided considerable funds to buy furniture and fittings for the mess rooms. This arrangement has continued until the present so that now the Garrison Officers' Mess is very comfortably furnished and forms most desirable club rooms. The mess, of course, is operated by the officers of the Garrison through their own committee but no distinction has ever been made between them and the other members of the Institute.

Branches were formed both at Lethbridge and Red Deer and Calgary members journeyed to both places to give lectures and help keep up interest. At one time both branches were functioning but now have become dormant.

Governors-General Have Attended Functions

MANY of Canada's governors-general have honored the Institute by attending its functions, some on several occasions. Baron Byng was a very enthusiastic supporter. Both Viscount Willingdon and the Earl of Bessborough have honored us by their presence.

In 1925 the Institute Library was started and by donation and purchase a very representative reference library has been established. The present librarian, Major Harold Chambers, is rendering very valuable service by re-cataloguing and re-arranging the volumes.

In his president's address at the end of 1925, Col. D. W. B. Spry recommended to the incoming Directors that they consider obtaining authority to form a cadet corps. This was carried out and the A.M.I. Cadets have had a most successful career. During the days when school cadets were abolished and military effort was frowned upon by so many of our citizens, this Corps maintained a very high state of efficiency. It is now affiliated with the Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.) as the Institute squadron. Its record of past members who joined overseas forces is a very enviable one. For the past four years Major L. H. Chapman has carried on the work of previous chairmen, and this year, Capt. Horace Payne, M.B.E., a former member of the L.S.H., has taken charge.

Journal Covers Institute Activities

EACH YEAR since its formation the Institute has published a Journal covering its activities. A complete set, bound into volumes, is kept in the Institute Library. Much of interest is contained in these Journals and new members will find interesting and instructive reading in them. Books from the Library may be obtained through the Hon. Librarian, Major Chambers.

Each year in conjunction with the Garrison Officers' Mess, the Institute holds a New Year's Day reception; a function which continually grows in popularity. The opinion is frequently expressed that one meets friends on New Year's morning at the mess who, for months, have not been contacted.

The very considerable growth in membership from about 200 in 1920 to 1,000 in 1948 is proof of the interest taken in an organization of this nature and the continued membership of so many of its original members bears witness that the Institute is carrying out the purpose for which it was formed.

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O'Callaghan Heads Airmen

F/L Robert B. O'Callaghan has been re-elected president of the Airforce section of the Alberta United Services Institute for the year 1948.

The slate of officers also includes: honorary president, A/V/M K. G. M. Guthrie, former air officer commanding, Northwest Command; honorary vice-president, W C H. G. M. Colpitts, former officer commanding No. 10 R.C.A.F. Equipment Depot; secretary F/L D. Austin Lane, and treasurer, F/L William McKinnon, D.F.C.

Directors elected were: F O G. Thomas, F L D. McLeod, F L Frank Hawes, F/L J. Askew, F L G. Wolton, D.F.C., and F/L W. Wolton.

The Airforce section of the Institute was organized on a permanent basis October 2, 1946. Since then it has enrolled more than 200 members.

F/L Dave Leyden, chief instructor for Calgary's No. 52 Air Cadet Squadron, asked the branch to assist the air cadets with training instructors and the branch agreed to help. Several members are now engaged in this capacity.

F/L Leyden announced that the squadron would receive a link trainer from War Assets Corporation.



F/L R. B. O'CALLAGHAN

The Cadet Corps

LORD Strathcona's Horse (R.C.) Cadets (A.U.S.L.) is now the official title of the A.M.I. Cadets, who have affiliated with the famous Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.). The disappearance of the title "A. M. I.", which had become a

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household word, is in keeping with the change in the name of the Alberta Military Institute to the Alberta United Services Institute.

The Corps was formed first in June, 1927, and its 20th birthday was celebrated by the unit being sponsored by the L.S.H. The Cadets now are entitled to wear the black baret of the armoured regiment with the badge of Lord Strathcona's Horse.

Commencing May 2, 1947, training has been carried on for the Cadets at Harvey Hall, Currie Barracks, transportation having been provided from the A.M.A. parking lot every Friday at 6.45 p.m. Use of the ranges at Currie Barracks was arranged.

Change of Name

THE Alberta Military Institute, by that name, is no more.

At a meeting in the Garrison Officers' Mess at the Armouries, Wednesday evening, April 30, 1947, the name "The Alberta United Services Institute" was formally adopted, in recognition of the fact that since the Second Great War the membership had been increased by a large representation of former officers of the Navy and Air Force as well as the Army.

Founded in 1920 chiefly for the purpose of keeping interest in military affairs alive, The Alberta Military Institute in the ensuing years was composed almost entirely of men who were or had been associated with the Army. The picture changed after the Second Great War and it was decided that a more appropriate name should be chosen.

Henceforth, in proportion to the membership, the directorate will include four Army representatives, two from the Air Force and one from the Navy. Col. J. Fred Scott explained that the bylaws, except for a few minor changes, will remain the same.

A vote of appreciation was tendered to Major A. J. Davis, secretary of the Institute for the last 17 years, who retired, and the appointment of Col. D. G. L. Cunningham as secretary-treasurer was confirmed.

It was pointed out at the meeting by Col. Scott that provision had been made in the new bylaws so that ex-officers of the R.C.M.P. may continue as members of the Institute after retirement from the Mounted Police.

The Institute Cadets

(Report prepared by MAJOR L. H. CHAPMAN, Chairman of the Alberta United Services Institute Cadet Committee, outlining activities of the Corps during 1947.)

This has been rather an eventful year for your Cadets.

February 7

This was the date of the annual inspection which took place in the Willingdon Hall. This is usually held in the month of July, but due to the change in accounting from the calendar to the fiscal year which ends March 31, February was deemed the best month to hold this important event in, especially as it was necessary to assess the number of Senior Cadets actually training, as under the new Cadet regulations, there were to be no Junior Cadets. However, Junior Cadets were retained for the band, but officially, we lost 44 boys.

This was the dead line to leave the Willingdon hall, and through the kindness of the O.C. of our affiliated regiment, the Lord Strathcona's Horse, we were able to move all equipment into a storeroom under the Harvey hall at Currie Barracks where we are to be permanently established.

With the wanderings of this Cadet Corps since 1927, the permanent home for these lads is greatly appreciated.

April 9

This was the day of the Vimy dinner, and a guard of honour was provided from the Cadets. Following inspection, the Cadets were the guests of Mr. P. Egan of the Palace Theatre while the officers were the guests of the Institute at the dinner.

April 26

Church parade, when 54 Cadets marched to St. Barnabas church. The salute was taken by Lt.-Col. C. Choate, C.E.

May

During this month an inspection was held at Currie Barracks by Major Mahoney, V.C. The Command Cadet Officer, Capt. A. W. Davies, our D.C.O. with the A/O.C. Major Berwick, and officers of the L.S.H. (R.C.) present. The unit was in command of C/Major Jack Steel who was commended for his capable handling of the unit. The band of the P.P.C.L.I. was present much to the delight of your Corps. Following the march past, C/Major Steel was presented with a splendid cup, suitably engraved, by Major Berwick to mark the affli-

ation of our Cadets with the L.S.H. (R.C.) this cup to be competed for in the unit at a later date. Presented also were riding crops to each of the Cadet officers.

July

Camp at Sarcee was the great event of this month and the unit provided 40 senior boys. Training was strenuous as a night bivouac was included, and this camp was very much enjoyed by all those attending.

Due to the new policy under Cadet regulations, our junior camp at Sylvan Lake had to be abolished which was a tremendous disappointment to the younger members.

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From September 20

Steady training has gone on and sports in the form of one team for volleyball and one team for basketball has been arranged, both teams being provided with the necessary equipment by the Central Cadet Committee.

November 11

Fifteen Cadets formed part of a composite unit for the parade and also provided the guard for the Cadet flag.

December 20

Was Christmas party night. Films, community singing and refreshments were provided. In the absence of your president, Col. H. Wright with Major Berwick, A/O.C. L.S.H. (R.C.), wished the Cadets a merry Christmas, etc. Col. Wright announced that at a later date a Cadet flag would be presented by the Alberta United Services Institute which would have the crests of the L.S.H. (R.C.), the A.U.S.I and City of Calgary upon it. This statement was enthusiastically received by all present.

Your Committee Would Recommend:

1. That the above flag be purchased at the cost of \$100.00, in time for an all-round rally of Cadets in May, 1948.
2. The insurance on band instruments again be provided.
3. That a grant of \$400.00 be allowed for this most worthy cause for 1948.

Finally, I would like to thank your president for his support to my committee and self. Our thanks are certainly due to the O.C. L.S.H. (R.C.) and his staff for helping to get the unit settled in the new home, and giving us co-operation in every way, and the security of a permanent place with a rifle range complete.

The instructors, Captain French and Manion, with Lieutenants Steel and Atwood, are doing a splendid work and looking forward to a more settled year in 1948.

Herewith submitted, the annual report of this, my fourth year, as chairman of your Cadet committee.

Respectfully yours,

L. H. CHAPMAN, Major (Ret'd),
Chairman, A.U.S.I Cadet Committee.

New Year's Day Reception

The usual New Year's Day reception was held jointly by The United Services Institute and the Garrison Officers' Mess. This annual event was largely attended.

The guests were received by Lt.-Col. John Begg, D.S.O., E.D., president of the Institute, and by Lt.-Col. C. A. Richardson, D.S.O., president of the mess.

Jet Propulsion of Aircraft

AN OUTLINE of the theory of jet propulsion and a description of how a jet aircraft operates were given to the meeting of the Institute held Wednesday, April 30, 1947, by F/L C. F. Phripp, R.C.A.F., experimental test pilot and project engineer with the Winter Experimental Station at Edmonton.

The jet, he said, was the "coming aircraft" in both military and commercial aviation. It was essentially a high-speed machine and the "pure jet" aircraft reached its maximum efficiency at between 900 and 1,000 m.p.h.

That no speed greater than the 616 m.p.h. world record held by a British Gloster Meteor had been achieved was chiefly due to the fact that no means had been found of exceeding the speed of sound, which is approximately 720 m.p.h. but varies according to altitude, temperature and other factors.

He explained that the normal aircraft sends ahead of it pressure waves travelling at the speed of sound.

"These give warning to little particles in the air ahead and they clear out of the way. But when the aircraft gets up to the speed of sound, no warning is given these particles and you slap into them like a brick wall."



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Annual Vimy Dinner

(FROM THE CALGARY HERALD, MAY 9, 1947.)

CANADIANS who fought in the Battle of Normandy and the Battle of the Bulge, upheld all the traditions of their fathers in the First Great War, Col. John Proctor of Edmonton said at the Vimy Dinner of The Alberta Military Institute in the Palliser Hotel Tuesday evening.

"I can assure you they were a credit to their fathers of Vimy Ridge," said Col. Proctor, who explained that a study of the original Vimy battle was made by Canadian troops before they engaged enemy soldiers on the continent.

Canadian Armour Plays Important Role

COL. PROCTOR, who served with Headquarters of the 4th Armoured Division, pointed out that the role of Canadian armour was to avoid enemy armour and strike for lines of communication, particularly for high ground. The 7th German Army, later almost annihilated, was the principal objective.

Around Falaise the Canadians struck rolling country, much like Central and Southern Alberta. They advanced at noon, under a smoke screen, but through error 30 per cent of the R.A.F. and R.C.A.F. aerial bombs fell on the Canadian artillery, causing 900 casualties and knocking out many Canadian guns. This was on August 14.

Canadians Break Through the German Lines

DESPITE such a reverse the Canadians pushed on and a German general admitted, when captured, that the break-through was completely unexpected. The break in the German line caused the Battle of the Bulge.

On August 18 the Canadians made contact with the Americans, at a time when German prisoners were rolling in at the rate of 4,000 a day. The Canadians had to use bulldozers to clear the German dead and burnt-out armour from their path. The Canadians were under radio silence for 45 days, while General George Patton of the American Army had direct communication with New York.

"Nevertheless, the 4th Canadian Armoured Division and a Polish Division went farther and faster and destroyed more Germans than General Patton's Corps," said Col. Proctor.

Royal Canadian Engineers Bridged Somme in 12 Hours

IN 36 hours the whole division moved from the Seine to the Somme and frequently pushed ahead of enemy pickets. The Royal Canadian Engineers bridged the Somme for the use of armour in 12 hours and "we had the enemy absolutely baffled by the rapidity of the advance."

Col. Proctor paid high tribute to the infantry. "I'm still convinced the infantry are the people who win the battles," he said. The principles of war changed little despite modern weapons, he added, describing the use of flame-throwers on the Leopold Canal as almost a "ghastly sight." He also described how the Canadians faked a monster tank because they learned the Germans were expecting one.

Col. Proctor saw concentration camps in Holland left by the retreating Germans. Anything seen in newsreels was true by only a fraction of the truth, he declared. He saw four large cremation ovens in which at least 11,000 Netherlanders had died at the rate of 100 a day. Most of them were underground operators.

ATTENTION TO MEMBERS

OF THE ALBERTA UNITED SERVICES INSTITUTE

Members of the Institute are indebted to the various firms who have purchased advertising space in this Journal and thereby made its publication possible.

If each member will endeavor to extend his patronage, in whole or in part, during this year, to those firms advertising and mention the Institute when so doing, the value of the Journal as an advertising medium will be established.

The Institute earnestly solicits your support for those firms who have used this Journal as an advertising medium.



LT.-GEN. CHARLES FOULKES —The New Training Plan Is His Own "Baby."

Training Officer Cadets

(From The Calgary Herald, July 3rd, 1947.)

A NEW concept in training of young officers for the army is being put into force in Cadet Officer Training Corps throughout Canada, Lt.-Gen. Charles Foulkes, Canadian Army Chief of Staff, declared at a press conference at Currie Barracks Wednesday night.

Cadets are being trained as officer instructors capable of forming a nucleus around which a swiftly trained army could be formed in the event of an emergency, the Chief of Staff said.

Referring to the new system of officer training as "my own particular baby," the general paid high tribute to the

cadets he has inspected in a flying trip across Canada in the past few weeks.

"I have found no slackers," he said. "When I started my inspection, I expected to find that some university students had been attracted solely by the \$135.00 per month they receive for their three months summer training.

"Instead I have found a tremendous enthusiasm everywhere. The calibre of the men I have inspected is as high as any I have ever seen."

(Lt.-Gen. Charles Foulkes, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., chief of the Canadian General Staff, was guest at the reception held by The Alberta United Services Institute in the Garrison Officers' Mess at the Armouries on Wednesday, July 2nd. He was accompanied by Brig. J. A. W. Bennett, C.B.E., of the Q.M.G.'s staff; Col. R. W. Moncel, D.S.O., director of military training; Col. J. S. Ross, D.S.O., director of artillery training; Col. H. L. Meuser, C.B.E., director of engineer services, and Col. L. M. Chesley, director of staff duties. The distinguished visitors were introduced to the officers present individually.)

Outlines Training of Cadet Officers

THE GENERAL outlined the new scheme, which goes into operation for the first time this year, under which university cadets may spend three months of the year in camp on junior officers' pay.

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After serving three months a year for three years, and after graduation from his university, the cadet is offered a commission in the reserve or permanent force.

"He will be well trained in the most modern weapons," he said. "He will be capable of instructing others in their use."

The general revealed that more than 3,000 applications for cadet training were received this year, to fill 1,642 vacancies in the cadet corps. "Over 40 per cent of the potential junior officers now training were veterans of the Second Great war," he said.

Opportunity for University Students

UNIVERSITY students particularly were wanted because they had the time available during the summer to spend on military training.

The lessons learned in the Second Great War were being used as fundamental training principles, and training would develop as new methods of warfare developed, the general said.

Asked about Alberta's probable role in the event of an enemy attack across the Arctic, the general decried all the "poppycock" that has been given out regarding such a possibility.

"The man in the street doesn't realize how much effort it takes to maintain one man through air supply," he said.

"It takes 57 pounds of air freight daily to maintain a single man. Can you imagine how many aircraft would be needed to keep an enemy force going in the Arctic? The Arctic wastes are our strongest defence."

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The Situation in Palestine

(Brief Summary of Address delivered by COL. ARCHER CUST at the Alberta United Services Institute, Wednesday, September 10th, 1947.)

PRESENT strife in Palestine should be the concern of the entire Christian World, according to Col. Archer Cust, O.B.E., who was in Calgary September 10, 1948, and addressed The Alberta United Services Institute at the Garrison Officers' Mess in the armouries that evening. Col. Cust spent nearly fifteen years in the political administration of Palestine.

"People regard the tragic situation in the Middle East as a problem between the Moslems and Jews, but actually the future of the Holy Land is something which the entire Christian world should be aware," he said.

Col. Cust was district officer in Jerusalem for many years, and later was aide de camp to Sir Herbert Samuel, then high commissioner and as private secretary to Sir John Chancellor, the succeeding high commissioner.

"I was concerned," he said, "with the early development which led the present tragic situation—it has been the same issue all along.

"There is a general feeling in Britain that the matter must be brought to a head. The United Nations' commission appointed recently has recognized this when it states that in two years, Palestine must have some independent form of government."



COL. ARCHER CUST

Considers Partition Is Only Solution

AT THE Institute in the evening Col. Cust said: "The proposed partition of Palestine by the United Nations organization to set up separate Jewish and Arab states is the only solution to the Holy Land's troubles.

The partition of Ireland has proved to be a success and fighting today in India after the partition there is in local areas only.

"The Jewish case as regards Palestine is largely based on a traditional hankering," Col. Cust maintained. Zionists always had advocated a return to Palestine to make it the national home of the Jews.

"While Hitler was persecuting Jews in Europe, Palestine became looked upon as not only a place where some Jews could go but a refuge which every Jew had a right to enter.

He told how the Arabs in the Holy Land resented Western belief in the "fallacy of a people without a country and a country without a people."

American Jewry Seen as Aid to Illegal Immigration

REFERRING to the present action of European Jews in attempting to cross the Mediterranean in ships to slip past the British into Holy Land, he said "illegal immigration would not be like it is today if it were not for the funds coming from American Jewry."

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Giving an impartial picture of the Palestine crisis, the British army officer said the Arabs were not as backward as some Westerners believed. They were far from being barbaric and had built up a civilization in keeping with the times.

"There are now about 600,000 Jews in Palestine against 700,000 Arabs," he said. "There were only 50,000 Jews in Palestine in 1920. The rest have got there under the British banner."

The speaker was introduced by Lt.-Col. J. W. Littleton, M.C. Lt.-Col. John Begg, D.S.O., Institute president, received on behalf of the Institute a portrait of the late Duke of Kent, presented to the organization by F/L R. B. Eastbrook.

Touring Canada for Royal Empire Society

COL. CUST, who was touring Canada in his capacity as secretary-general of the Royal Empire Society, conferred with provincial governments in an endeavor to get decorative replacements for the society's headquarters in the centre of London which were badly burned and damaged through a direct hit in the 1940 blitz.

Each room was panelled in native wood from various parts of Canada which was supplied by the provincial governments.

The purpose of the Royal Empire Society, which was founded in 1868, is to spread information on the British Empire. There are 22,000 members in all parts of the world, and the London headquarters form a meeting place for people in the Empire. It contains a vast library of books and pamphlets which is the recognized Empire library.

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Gen. Worthington's Farewell

WHEN Maj.-Gen. F. F. Worthington, C.B., M.C., M.M., retired as G.O.C. Western Army Command in 1947, the Alberta United Services Institute held a farewell party for him at the Garrison Officers' Mess in the Armouries Wednesday, September 24, 1947. Lt.-Col. John Begg, D.S.O., president of the Institute, presided.

Also guests at the function was a party of British scientists: Sir Henry Tizard, K.C.B., A.F.C., F.R.S., chairman, defence research policy committee, ministry of defence, United Kingdom; Sir Ben Lockspeiser, chief scientist, ministry of supply; Dr. O. H. Wansbrough-Jones, O.B.E., scientific adviser to the Army Council War Office; Dr. J. A. Carroll, deputy controller, research and development, Admiralty; W. G. Mills, deputy minister of national defence, Dominion of Canada; Dr. McNeil, department of Director General of Defence Research.



LT.-COL. W. K. JULL

Farewell addresses were delivered by Lt.-Col. W. K. Jull, M.C., on behalf of the Institute and by Col. Frank Schmedlin, C.B.E., who served with Gen. Worthington in the Second Great War. Gen. Worthington replied.

Following are the addresses delivered by Lt.-Col. Jull and Col. Schmidlin, and Gen. Worthington's reply:

A Man Who Was Always Experimenting

LT.-COL. JULL:

Sir, I appreciate this privilege of speaking on behalf of the members of the Military Institute, who are gathered here to say farewell to you. As far as soldiers are concerned I feel



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there are a great many more who are better fitted than I to be speaking here.

My recollection of you, sir, goes back a great many years, as well as the recollection of a large number of officers who saw service in the non-permanent militia. I think many of us will recall the time when you were in charge of the Carden-Lloyd section of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. I don't know of any section that was more mobile than that section, at least during the period that you were at Sarcee.

I recall later an account in the Canadian Defence Quarterly, which dealt with many of the relief maps from old newspapers, which was written by Gen. Worthington. In fact during those years our impression of Gen. Worthington was of a man who was always experimenting, getting his hands dirty, and getting his face dirty, and applying himself to the practical construction of things. I think that is characteristic of Gen. Worthington throughout his whole military career, and probably before he came into the Canadian Army.

A Tank School Organized in 1938

I RECALL back in 1938 when the Canadian Government decided to develop a tank school. These same Carden-Lloyds, a little the worse for the wear, were still in good operating use. And to cap the situation, two light Vickers tanks arrived the day before the course started. It was one of the most strenuous courses that I have taken, and I had a very sore rear indeed from riding these Carden-Lloyds all over the stump-ridden area of Borden. The staff was small, and the equipment was inadequate, but we had a most practical course. I think everyone of us who came off that course felt they had learned something worthwhile about the elementary and rudimentary armoured vehicles in possession of the Canadian Government.

After the commencement of hostilities in 1939 it was the Calgary Regiment which had the privilege of being one of the first armoured units in Canada. When it was mobilized I had the privilege of writing Gen. Worthington that there were a lot of embryo armoured car experts in Western Canada who could keep a 1923 Ford running with baling wire, and they were just waiting to get back into an armoured regiment. I believe that Gen. Worthington kept that in his mind, and also that western men were so very versatile. Shortly afterwards the Calgary Regiment was organized, and they had the privilege of serving under Gen. Worthington in the First Armoured Brigade created in Canada. I think that it can be said, with

some justice, along with a great many other designations, that Gen. Worthington was the father of armoured regiments in Canada.

(Voice from the audience): "And the mother, too."

Given Credit for Developing Canada's Armoured Units.

GEN. WORTHINGTON was everywhere, and all over the place. I didn't have the privilege of serving under him during the war, but the information I had was that he was everywhere, and that no man was safe from his investigating eye in the Camp Borden area, and I think it was as a result of that, that a very fine armoured brigade went to Italy and did its duty.

Gen. Worthington was greatly responsible for the development of the Ram tank, and that embodied a very large number of desirable features.

Since the war Gen. Worthington has held the very difficult post of General Officer Commanding Western Command, which embraces a very large territory, and I think Gen. Worthington has covered the area more actively than any other man could have covered it. I believe Western Command has gained materially by the fact that Gen. Worthington has been in command.

Gen. Worthington will feel a little bit lost at retiring to private life. He is not the kind of man who retires with a degree of concordance. I think we will hear from Gen. Worthington, I believe around the West Coast, and that he is indirectly in some form of activity which will be beneficial to Canada. I do know that he is a man who cannot put aside his activities as well as some other people. I do know that the Canadian Army has gained by the fact that Gen. Worthington

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was a member of the Canadian Army, particularly here in this district; and anyone who had the privilege of serving under him will remember him. We all wish him the very, very best, and a long life of prosperity to him and to Mrs. Worthington, and to their family. I know we will hear of him many, many times in the future.

Served with Gen. Worthington in Second Great War

COL. SCHMIDLIN:

Gentlemen, revenge is sweet.

It was my privilege to serve under Gen. Worthington, first as his staff captain in the First Canadian Army Tank Brigade, I think it is now known as the First Canadian Armoured Brigade. Later on I served with him as his G.S.O. 1, at Camp Borden.

What I would like to dwell on for a few minutes is this brigade which Gen. Worthington commanded and trained and prepared for the field. It has a very, very enviable record, and the reason that it gained that record was due to the expert advice and help that it received from Gen. Worthington in its very early days. The First Canadian Army Tank Brigade fought more days in action than any other unit in the Canadian Army, or any other formation in the Canadian Army.

It represented the whole of Canada. We had a regiment from Ontario, and from the Central part of Canada; we had a regiment from the Province of Quebec, Three Rivers; and we had a regiment from Western Canada, which was raised here in the west; we had a Light Field Ambulance with us which came from Toronto and vicinity; we had a R.C.E.M.E. workshop, which originated around Montreal; last, but not least, we had a Headquarters Squadron which came from the Maritimes. We were indeed cosmopolitan in so far as Canada is concerned.

The Brigade went out to Italy, or Sicily rather, and fought in the Sicilian campaign, and it fought in the Italian campaign. During that time it fought with British, Canadian, Indian, American and Australian formations. It then went from the Central Mediterranean Force into Northwest Europe, and repeated this same process in the final battering of Germany. That Brigade has a most enviable reputation. I think it had the finest esprit de corps of any formation that left this country, and the blame is on Gen. Worthington. He started it, and we never forgot him. We never forgot the spirit in which he went into things. There was never a dull moment in the First Canadian Army Brigade when Gen. Worthington commanded it, as many of us here know.

Recalls Several Amusing Incidents

I RECALL two or three amusing incidents during my period with Gen. Worthington. One of them, I thought of it as I came in here tonight, concerned one of the other officers. It was really one of the most frightening moments of my life. As a staff captain I had to go to an enquiry, of which this officer was president, in which he had awarded a sentence of seven days' detention to a man who had deserted his post without permission, which in war time was a most serious offence. We had quite a few minutes over that, but we finally got it straightened out. The court was reconvened, quite legally by the way, and the man was re-charged. He was given sixty days' detention, and the General immediately remitted thirty days of the sentence.

We were stationed for a while in the place called West Lovington Down. We had a crop of bugs which we called earwigs, well I will call them that, I am not sure of the name. I well remember the General having to go to a very full dress affair to discuss the production of tanks. He apparently was being very vehement in his remarks while addressing an assembly seated at the luncheon table, when much to his horror out of the sleeve of his jacket came an earwig.

And another time: you all remember the difficulty we had with the English telephones. This is a story on myself actually. I had received a telephone call from Camp Bordon, in the same place, West Lavington Down. I think I could hear the man at Bordon but he couldn't hear me. I kept on shouting louder and louder, and finally I got fed up and said, "I will send you a telegram." The General stuck his head in the tent and said, "Who in the hell is doing all the shouting here?" My side-kick said that it was me and that I was trying to talk to Bordon, and the General replied, "Well for heaven's sake, tell him to use the telephone."

I personally am very, very sorry he is leaving the army. I think he is a great power to the army. His knowledge and his initiative are beyond comparison. I feel in sympathy with him because I am doing the same myself at approximately the same time, so we have that much in common. Further, I myself and all the members of the First Canadian Armoured Brigade will hold Gen. Worthington in the highest esteem, and wish him the very best of everything in the future. I know that he is not going to retire, as Col. Jull says. I am sure he will find something to do. I bet before very long he will be associated with national defence in some way, and we will be hearing from our friend and Commanding Officer, Gen. Worthington.

Institute Praised for Its Aid to the Army

MAJ.-GEN. WORTHINGTON:

Well, now, Lt.-Col. Begg and Col. Jull and Col. Schmidlin, you put me on the spot. When you get an old soldier talking he will talk for a long time, especially when he has no competition, and he can hold the floor. A great many things have been said about me tonight, and I was turning over in my mind just how true they all were. I know they are made to appear better than I really am.

First of all I wish to thank you for this courtesy. You have awarded me a great honour in having me here as your guest tonight. Second, I wish to thank you again for the great support this Institute has given to the army when we started, after the war, to reorganize. The value of the Institute here cannot be over-estimated, and it has gained an important position supporting that nebulous organization in the post war, trying to better the post war reserve force. It was heartening to me to have you here, and I feel that you are behind the army. I believe here, and in Edmonton, and other places the Institute has played an important part, which has put Western Command at least as good as other parts of Canada. Several people wouldn't agree with me, but I believe it is so.

I leave the service feeling this way, in the way in which I came into it. When I came into the permanent force in 1920 or 1921; I don't remember when it was, I don't know really why I did, I often wondered why; why, hell, as we went along through the years the thing was so absolutely hopeless. I think it was that challenge of utter hopelessness, of trying to develop something out of nothing, absolutely nothing. We had sticks for weapons, and flags to represent gun sites. I remember one fellow up here at Point F, Tommy Tompkins I think his name was. We were on an exercise, and he was standing up here at Point F with a flag in his hand, and it was a



GEN. F. F. WORTHINGTON

terribly hot summer day. Somebody came up and asked him what he was, and he said, "My aunt's my uncle, I am a thousand men, and it is mid-winter." And that is the way we had to do it, but it is because some of us would not be beaten that we built the non-permanent and the active militia.

Training Equipment Found Lacking

IN THOSE days we moved from site to site, and did the most extraordinary things. For instance, Col. Jull's unit became a tank unit, and he produced some of the most weird looking machines. I think some of them should be sent to Borden as museum pieces, because they do show what we had to work with. These old Carden-Lloyds for instance, they were the most non-sensical things.

When the Second Great War began the brigade had some of these model tanks at Camp Borden, but there weren't very many of them. I went to the United States to see if I could buy some tanks. I looked at some French tanks made in 1917, I think it was. I had a great time looking these things over. I remember going to Fort Meade: and I said to the fellow showing me over them, "Do these things run?" They had an old



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magneto stuck in the back end. I said to this fellow, "Let's see if you can drive it." He got inside, and he sat down. There was a big hornet's nest in there. He came out quicker than anybody I have ever seen.

Having to start training on that sort of thing I remember that Col. Jull wrote to me that these western fellows could repair things with a bit of hay wire. That is all we had and we decided that we had better get going. So we got the Calgary Regiment back to get these machines going. They were a damn fine regiment.

May I say here when I talk about the spirit of the First Armoured Tank Brigade it was magnificent. There was another formation, the 4th Armoured Division, they wore the green patches on their shoulders. Then there was the S.A.R's. You had to go somewhere to beat those men. Another Armoured Regiment was the 28th, now known as the British Columbia Regiment. They were western fellows. There was everything there.

Western Men Best Suited for Job

I REMEMBER that they wanted a Recce. Regiment, and they came to me, and General McNaughton said we are going to take an Eastern Regiment to make a Recce. Regiment. And I said, "What in the hell do those fellows from the city know about reconnaissance." I said that I wanted western fellows who know something about reconnaissance, fellows who know something about the open spaces, fellows who have some common sense in their heads. There was a lot of rigmarole because it was said that there was a lot of political pull about getting too much of the west with me. I said I wanted to get my own people. That's how the 29th, the S.A.R's, became a Recce. Regiment; and a damn fine one it was, too.

Now, getting back to my retirement, I am not going to retire in the full sense of retirement. I am planning to spend three or four months getting the army out of my system. After thirty years it needs to be, no doubt. You only have to go to Victoria to see all the old guys around there, and they are all belly-aching, and God knows what. They don't do anything, they just sit around there, and when you ask them to do anything for you many of them always have a chip on their shoulder, and so much so that they become useless. I am convinced that a man retiring is like a machine. You take a motor car, and you put it up and run it into some place and shut off the engine, and turn off the gas, and leave it there for three or four years; after that it isn't worth a tinker's damn; but if

you had kept it running it would be all right. It just goes to pieces and rusts. I think a man is the same way. I don't propose to do that. What I am going to do is this: I am going to go and kind of loaf around for about three or four months to get the army out of my system. I will go fooling around, and you know what will happen; it just won't go down. I come now to Col. Snow, now he can bark at me, that is he can bark at me after the first of October. Of course, I have to get that out of my system, otherwise I will be running into difficulties.

Then, as I say, I have no intention of laying up. I am going to live in Vancouver for three reasons: First of all I have a house there. That is reason enough to live anywhere, where I have a house. And then of course I have a couple of children at university out there. I won't tell you the third reason because that is another part of me.

But I do think that I should be coming back here, and I do hope that when I do come back, wearing a bowler hat, with Mrs. Worthington, that I may have the privilege of coming to this Institute and claiming my number again. (Applause.)

Now, gentlemen, that is all I have to say. As to the future, I am not going to talk about that, because there are a bunch of reporters behind me here, who are going to write me up if I start to say anything about what is going to happen, which I don't know any more than you do. The future isn't at all bright, as you well know. We don't know where we are turning. I feel it is our duty, and it is certainly going to be mine; there is one thing I will do, I will lend all my efforts in these times. I am going to lend all my efforts towards the assistance and the development of our armed forces in our country. And because I am going out—if they want to know if I am doing anything, even if they only want an orderly room clerk. Of course I would make a hell of a clerk.

Will Lend Assistance to Development of Army

I AM determined to lend my assistance, wherever I can, to our armed forces. That is a thing that I can't possibly let down. It is only through all working together as one people, the Canadian people, that we can keep our armed forces up. I have a tremendous love for our country. I am not a born Canadian, but Canada has offered me the greatest opportunity of any country in the world. You only have to look back on this one thing. I came to Canada in 1915 completely unknown. I didn't have a friend in the land, I didn't know anything about Canada, only that I had been on a sailing ship in Vancouver in 1906 for five days, then we went some

place else. That is all I knew of the country. I joined the Canadian Army, and with no background or anything, and then I stayed in. There was no political pull, I didn't know a politician. I don't know them now even, although I have a good many friends amongst them.

This is a country that a man can come to without a friend, an immigrant can come to without a friend, and achieve a reasonable degree of success. I am fairly well at the top of the heap. You may say that this country, and don't forget that it is your country, as it is my country, a country like that is a country that is worth fighting for, and worth serving to the last ounce of your energy.

That is all I have to say, gentlemen. Thank you very much.

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The Military Ball

THE second annual Military Ball since the Second Great War was held Monday evening, November 10, 1947, at No. 11 Equipment Depot, sponsored by The Alberta United Services Institute. This annual event was not held during the war years.

The guests were received by Maj.-Gen. M. H. S. Penhale, C.B.E., general officer commanding Western Command, Edmonton, and Mrs. Penhale; Lt.-Col. John Begg, D.S.O., president of the Institute, and Mrs. Begg, and Wing Commander G. G. W. Lewis, officer commanding No. 11 Equipment Depot, and Mrs. Lewis.

It was a very colorful affair and was attended by one of the largest crowds in the history of Military Balls in the city.

For the occasion, Mrs. Penhale wore a gown of gray nylon georgette with a full-pleated skirt, cap sleeves and long white gloves. She carried a bouquet of bronze roses.

Mrs. Begg received in a long gown of parma violet, featuring silver sequins and her arm bouquet was of shaded pink roses.

Mrs. Lewis chose a full skirted gown of blue taffeta and a bouquet of red roses complemented her costume.

Numerous functions were arranged prior to the ball by commanding officers and their wives. Among those who entertained were W/C and Mrs. Lewis who received the directors of The United Services Institute and their wives at their home, while officers of the Calgary Highlanders (Res.) were hosts in their mess at the armouries.

Lt.-Col. H. E. Wright, E.D., 19th Medium Regt., R.C.A.; Lt.-Col. D. S. Harkness, G.M., E.D., 41st Anti-Tank Regt, R.C.A., and Lt.-Col. J. H. R. Thomson, M.B.E., E.D., 68th L.A.A. Regt., R.C.A., were hosts with their wives to artillery and ex-artillery officers and gunner officers, past and present and their wives at the home of Lt.-Col. Wright.

Lt.-Col. C. A. Richardson entertained officers of the 14th Canadian Armoured Regt. (King's Own Calgary Regt.) and their wives prior to the ball, while officers of the 2nd Corps Troops, R.C.A.S.C. gathered at the Palliser hotel, where Lt.-Col. and Mrs. George L. Coward received.

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MORE THAN 1,000 GUESTS ATTENDED THE ANNUAL MILITARY BALL held on the evening of Monday, November 10th, 1947, at No. 11 Equipment Depot. Guests were received by (left to right): Mrs. W. G. Lewis and W/C Lewis, officer commanding No. 11 Equipment Depot; Mrs. M. H. S. Penhale and Maj.-Gen. Penhale, C.B.E., general officer commanding Western Command, Edmonton, and Mrs. John Begg and Lt.-Col. Begg, D.S.O., president of the Alberta United Services Institute.

Research for National Defence

(Address by Dr. H. M. BARRETT, M.A., Ph.D., O.B.E., superintendent of the Dominion Government Research Station at Suffield, before the Alberta United Services Institute, Friday, November 21st, 1947.)

DURING the First World War, although limited contributions were made by Canadian scientists, no organization existed for research on armament development; Canada depended entirely on the well-organized establishments in the United Kingdom and the United States. Fortunately for the world the establishments in those countries had been maintained on a reasonable scale in the years between World War I. and World War II. so that although, in many ways, we entered the war in an unprepared state, certain novel and invaluable developments, particularly in the fields of radar and aircraft design, were in our possession. It is no exaggeration to state that these developments were in a large measure responsible for the defeat of the German air force in the Battle of Britain.

In the years between the two world wars, Canada had developed markedly as an industrial nation and during the same period facilities for research both pure and applied had shown a considerable growth. Although expenditure on research in this country on a per capita basis compared very unfavourably with that in Britain and the United States, at the outbreak of war there existed in Canada a large group of scientifically trained personnel. The problem arose as to how these individuals were to be mobilized to make full use of their abilities.

Highly Trained Staff Urged as Essential

THIS mobilization was carried out in the first instance in two ways. Canada had the National Research Council Laboratories with a highly trained staff who were already involved in a small way with certain defence problems. An immediate expansion in this staff occurred and their interests broadened to cover a variety of fields of research including radar and explosives, armament development, submarine detection, fuze design and later atomic energy, to mention only a few.

Secondly a group of public spirited citizens made available to the Government a large grant of money to finance war research at any institution in Canada that was capable of carrying it out, thus at most universities and at many industrial laboratories research teams were at an early date engaged in a wide diversity of investigations.

As far as the armed forces were concerned they still possessed no research establishments of their own although they were deeply involved in production problems on armaments and munitions of standardized design. As the war progressed research establishments within the services were built in many cases with the assistance of small numbers of key personnel from the United Kingdom, so that with the cessation of hostilities there existed in Canada fully equipped and staffed establishments for research on chemical, flame and smoke warfare, explosives, armament development, radar, electronics, and naval problems. In addition there were several medical research units equipped to investigate problems that were being handled for the services by the National Research Council.

Interchange of Experts of Great Value

IN MOST of these fields due to a free and frequent interchange of personnel between Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom, there existed in Canada scientists who had become experts and who were familiar with the latest developments in all three countries, and could thus apply the knowledge accumulated in the much larger establishments existing in the United States and Great Britain, to the problems investigated in Canada. Although Canada's contribution to the common research programme was of necessity smaller on a volume basis than that of the United States or the United Kingdom, the work turned out was of a high quality and Canadians can be justly proud of the very real contribution made by their country in the field of military research.

At the end of the war a decision had to be taken as to what was to be done with the facilities for defence research that then existed. It was apparent from the start that main-

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tenance of defence forces on a much larger scale than was considered necessary following World War I. was going to be essential for national security. It was further apparent that successful prosecution of any future war would depend largely on possession of the most modern and efficient weapons and past experience indicated that failure to be fully prepared in every way would undoubtedly be an invitation for aggressive action. With these considerations in view reorganization of the Department of National Defence was undertaken. For greater economy and efficiency the defence forces were set up under a single Minister with an establishment for Army, Navy and Airforce sufficient to supply a highly trained nucleus in case of emergency. At the same time great emphasis was placed on the training of a large reserve force in peace time.

Research Becomes Permanent Part of Defence

EARLY this year a fourth service, Defence Research, was instituted as a permanent part of the defence forces of the country. This is primarily a civilian service within the Department of National Defence consisting of a board serving under a full-time chairman. The board consists of five ex-officio members and six appointed members. The ex-officio members are chiefs of staff of the three services, the President of the National Research Council and the Deputy Minister of National Defence. The appointed members are six top-ranking scientists from Canadian universities and industry.

To ensure that research receives adequate consideration at the highest level, the Chairman of the Defence Research Board has been given the status of a Chief of Staff, is a member of the Chiefs of Staff Committee and Defence Council and attends meetings of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet.

The organization under the Defence Research Board consists of a headquarters staff, advisory committees recruited from experts in all fields of science from the universities and industry across Canada, and research establishments. These establishments are in many cases the ones which I have mentioned that were built up during the war years. They include the Defru Research Chemical Laboratories in Ottawa, the Canadian Armament Development Establishment at Valcartier, the Naval Research Establishment at Halifax, the Kingston Establishment and the Experimental Station at Suffield. Others, such as the Arctic Research Unit at Churchill, are being organized now. In addition to these permanent establishments arrangements are made to finance defence research at university and other laboratories including the

National Research Council, in fields where, because of staff or equipment, the work can be more economically undertaken.

Objects of Defence Research in Canada

HAVING given a brief history and outline of the organization of Defence Research in Canada, what are its objectives? For security reasons these can obviously only be given in the broadest outline.

It is apparent that Canada, with her small population, can not hope to develop any of the major weapons of war. The annual budget for defence research in 1947 amounted to approximately 5% of the defence budget or about \$13,000,000. This is a large sum when applied to certain types of research or development but infinitesimal when applied to others. This sum could easily be expended on developing a single new type of aircraft and development of the atomic bomb involved an expenditure of 150 times this amount.

Even were funds made available for developing major weapons of war, Canada lacks sufficient numbers of scientifically trained personnel to embark on projects of this magnitude, and in the second place the size of her armed forces is insufficient to make it economically feasible to tool up for production of unique weapons no matter how desirable they may be, unless these were acceptable to the armed forces of the United States or the United Kingdom or both. This last factor makes it essential that the weapons adopted by the Canadian services are interchangeable from the production standpoint at least with those of the United States and United Kingdom. For this reason should conditions in Canada require that proposed United States or United Kingdom weapons be modified, these modifications will have to be agreed to by all three countries at a very early stage in the weapon's develop-

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ment. Agreement of this type can only be reached rationally if we have in Canada trained individuals working at least, on some aspects of the problem, who at the same time are fully familiar with what is being planned in the United States and the United Kingdom. It is the intention of the Defence Research Board that this will be the case.

Canada Possesses Best Testing Facilities

IN OTHER specialized fields such as chemical, flame and smoke warfare Canada built up an enviable reputation during the war and now possesses some of the best testing facilities for weapons in this category in the world. Canada was responsible for major contributions in the use of flame and smoke, more particularly on the tactical side. Although the use of toxic weapons as such was not implemented during the last war, the high state of preparedness existing in the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada in this field was in a large measure responsible for Germany's failure to initiate this type of warfare.

Due to the discovery and development of new materials during the war that are more toxic by orders of magnitude than the conventional agents, mustard and phosgene, it is more than ever necessary that research in this field be prosecuted fully and that the search for newer and more effective agents continues. It certainly can not be assumed that because toxic agents were not used in the last war that one can afford to be unprepared in this field. The imaginative large scale use of gas by the Germans in World War I., at a period before defence against it was available could easily have been decisive. Even now the conventional agent, mustard, used on a large scale as a strategic weapon can not be overlooked, and we now must be prepared for the employment of agents many more times as toxic and in many cases difficult or impossible to detect.

Research Necessary Now on New Weapons

IT IS of utmost importance that research on these newer agents be prosecuted now since experience has shown that when war has started one is forced to seal the design of the best weapon then available in order to produce it in sufficient quantities. It is only in exceptional circumstances that any weapon developed in wartime exerts an effect on the current conflict. There is invariably a period of not less than five years between the completed laboratory stage of an investigation and the large scale production of a weapon.

In spite of the effort expended on military research in Germany during the thirties we know now that Germany initiated this war unprepared. Another year or two spent on the development of guided missiles and jet propelled aircraft, to say nothing of the high speed submarines which were appearing in small numbers at the close of the war might easily have turned the tide in Germany's favor, before the full weight of United States production could be brought to bear.

I now come to the last part of this discussion, of what does defence research consist? In many ways, particularly in the purely research phase, it does not differ markedly from research in any other field except that like all factors associated with war it is many times more complicated and requires the close co-operation of experts in many fields. Thus development of a new chemical warfare weapon for example requires a team of chemists, physicists, meteorologists, physiologists, pharmacologists, biochemists and engineers, even at the laboratory level of investigation. As the weapon progresses to the production stage the list of experts increases.

Following the Course of Development

LET us follow the course of development of a hypothetical new weapon in this field. Recorded in the world's chemical literature there are over a million chemical compounds, the files of industrial research laboratories contain many more. Unfortunately the living body is so complex that one can not forecast with any certainty whether a material is toxic or not, on the other hand a reasonable approach is to choose materials which are similar to ones which have already proved to be toxic. This procedure is not too successful, more frequently a highly toxic material is accidentally discovered incidental to some totally unrelated investigation. With a hint, however, that an untried material may be useful, it is first necessary to establish quantitatively how toxic this substance is. This involves the use of large numbers of animals of as many species as possible — one determines for each species a dose which will consistently kill or incapacitate 50% of a large group of animals. Almost always this dose varies from species to species by a factor of 10 times or more, that is it may require 10 times as much material to kill a goat as it does to kill a monkey, or vice versa. It is usually assumed that the sensitivity of man lies within the range of sensitivity of the species tested provided their number is sufficient. If this assumed toxicity for man is appreciably greater than that of conventional agents, phosgene and mustard, the substance must be considered a potential chemical warfare agent.

A multitude of other factors must be taken into consideration at this stage of the investigation. Can the material be synthesized on a large scale and how easily? Is it stable to storage and to explosion forces? How easily can it be detected by subjective symptoms or analytical means? How rapidly does it act, does a respirator give protection? From what type of weapon can it be most efficiently dispersed? Is there a means of treating individuals poisoned with it? What precautions must be taken in large scale manufacture, and many others. Some of these questions may require years of intensive effort to find an answer.

New Agent Must Possess Decided Advantage

IT IS apparent therefore that the early experiments must indicate that the new agent possesses a decided advantage over mustard or phosgene, before one is warranted in embarking on this long term investigation. The problems associated with full-scale manufacture can only be solved by constructing expensive pilot plant installations. Likewise the design of weapons is a slow and costly procedure, and before a decision to finally accept any agent is taken, trials must be carried out with the actual production weapon and charging in which animals and sampling devices are used in large numbers to assess the effectiveness of the finished weapon.

If the results of such trials are unsuccessful the effort expended is to a large extent wasted, and this is not infrequently the case, since it is not ever too certain that the results of trials undertaken on a small scale will predict what will happen when full-scale trials are carried out. This is one of the reasons that the development of the atomic bomb represents one of the biggest gambles in history since, in this case, a minimum amount of fissionable material had to be produced before any trial at all could be done so that the effort of full-

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scale production had to be expended before even an indication could be obtained that the result would be successful.

In spite of the fact that the final weapon may not be an improvement on existing ones, all of the work expended is not necessarily useless. For example—during the last war one of the notable contributions to scientific knowledge resulted from a search for a material that would counteract the effect of mustard gas. Although no such material was found, a substance that was therapeutically effective in lewisite poisoning, (another war gas) and one containing arsenic was discovered by Dr. Peters at Oxford university. From the chemical warfare standpoint this discovery was of little importance since as a war gas lewisite is so inferior to mustard that it is unlikely that it would be used in war.

Antidote Found Effective in Controlling Poisoning

FURTHER experiments, however, proved that this antidote was extremely effective in controlling poisoning by other arsenic compounds, including many drugs used in the treatment of syphilis. In addition it proved useful in the treatment of lead and mercury poisoning. So a discovery of major medical importance resulted. Although a great deal of military research is applied research the example I have given indicates that investigation of any problem brings to light phenomena which, although not having an immediate direct application, can be profitably studied. Of perhaps more interest are phases of defence research which have immediate peacetime application.

A good example of this type of study is given by the work carried out at the Entomological section at Suffield. In this section in close collaboration with the Dominion Department of Agriculture, a search for new insecticides is underway, as well as new and better methods of applying them. This section is a natural outgrowth of the activities of the station. In view of the fact that new materials of high toxicity to mammals, in particular man, are being continually looked for, many of these substances are tested for their toxicities to insects. At the same time the techniques employed in dispersing chemical warfare agents, including aircraft spray, smoke generators and even bombs, can be usefully used against insect infestations.

After all factors have been investigated on the laboratory or pilot scale actual full scale trials against infested crops are carried out. The economic importance of this type of investigation need not be emphasised. From the purely military

standpoint the section investigates means of controlling insects such as mosquitoes, flies and lice which can be vectors of disease.

Canada Kept Abreast of Latest Developments

IN THIS talk I have endeavored to summarize Canada's position in Defence Research. If I have placed undue emphasis on certain phases of the programme, it is only because it is these phases with which I am most intimately connected and hence most familiar. As I pointed out, the question of security makes it impossible to be specific about the types of weapons envisaged but you may feel certain that Canada is keeping abreast of the latest developments in all fields and is making original contributions in many.

I trust that I have not indicated that the development of new weapons has outmoded the necessity of a well trained army, navy and airforce. Although the sensational press suggests the next war will be fought by remote control with guided missiles and pilotless aircraft, I would suggest that this state of affairs is a long way in the future. Although there is little doubt that such weapons will play an increasingly important role and that any future war will in the end probably be decided as the last one was, by strategic attack on centres of industry, transport and population, fully prepared armed forces will be of equal importance. Victory will go to the side that is prepared in every way.

Really, the change in war that has occurred is the fact that war has now become total and that development of weapons of mass destruction, such as the atomic bomb and perhaps toxic agents, or, given sufficient air strength, high explosives and incendiaries, now makes it possible to knock out centres of production which prevents adequate supplies reaching the forces in the field.

Probably the only guarantee of peace today is that these newer weapons are so mutually destructive to the population as a whole that any nation might well hesitate attacking another which was fully prepared, and let us remember that such preparation will only be possible in the years of peace, after war has started it will be too late.

The Russian Threat

By LT.-COL. H. E. WRIGHT

(Address delivered to The Alberta United Services Institute, Jan. 8, 1948.)

TO TREAT the problem that another war is inevitable is taking a very dangerous attitude and can only lead to mistrust. However, that does not mean that we should hide our heads in the sands like an ostrich and refuse to look at the possibility of war developing.

I think that all will agree that for the time being at least the only power that could disturb world peace on a scale that would effect Canada, is Russia. All previous defence phrases are, to a great extent, outmoded, and in their place has arisen the Polar Concept and Air Power.

The tremendous shift in the balance of world power with the United States emerging as the world's greatest air and ocean power and Russia as the world's outstanding land power, has presented several undeniable factors of geography. All the great northern land masses, North America, Asia, Europe — draw together in the Arctic. All of the world's principal military and industrial installations are north of the Equator and generally above the thirty-fifth parallel. The shortest distance joining these concentrations lies across the Polar Cap.



LT.-COL. H. E. WRIGHT

These factors must influence our thinking and future strategy. We can no longer depend on great distances across water nor the British Navy for our protection. The big question, "What is Russia planning and how does the U.S.S.R. intend to implement her plans?"

How Does Russia Intend to Implement Her Plans?

- (a) World Domination—If so, how is this to be obtained; by peaceful penetration?

- (b) To split the world into two parts; one communist controlled and the other under democratic government.
- (c) To stay within the boundaries of the U.S.S.R. and build up a Russia for the Russians behind an iron screen and surrounded by satellite states that would act as a buffer between herself and the rest of the world.

I think we can without going too deeply into facts both for and against the latter two clauses, throw them into the discard.

That Russian Communists aspire to world domination is, I think, evident from the basic tenets of Communism, the public statements of Communist leaders and the consistent campaign of obstructionism in post war international conferences and the aggressive expansion so evident in Europe and Asia since the close of the war. The Soviet leaders must certainly have realized that the only real obstacle to the achievement of their desires is the obstacle of the U.S.A. The elimination of this obstacle, therefore, is paramount in Soviet planning. The United States must be eliminated either by armed defeat or political conquest. Until this has been done all other problems must be subsidiary. Lenin stated, early in the days of the Red revolution, that "It was inconceivable for Soviet Russia to continue for a long period of time side by side with Imperialistic States; ultimately one or the other must conquer."

Based on past actions, the trend of present-day propaganda and other subversive activities of Communist agitators, I feel it is clear that Russia is out for world domination, by one means or another. Based on that assumption, I would like to briefly outline what she has accomplished in three main fields: Political, Military and Economical, and then estimate what

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form and scale of attack is likely in the event of war. To make this clear I would like to roughly divide Russian preparations into five-year periods.

Russia's Political Objective Becomes Increasingly Clear

THE political objective of Russia is becoming increasingly clear. Undermine the Western Powers; weaken and divide them at every opportunity and foment unrest. For months they tried to prevent the Western Bloc of Nations. They have tried to separate Great Britain and the U.S.A. over some issue in which the support of one would not be forthcoming to the other. Tito's aggressive policy in the Adriatic has been given approval and support; civil war in Greece and China has been fomented and Communist subversive activities have been broadened in scope throughout the world.

One of the cardinal points in the Soviet political policy is that it believes it can accomplish most of its aims without herself resorting to open warfare. Since the end of the war it is increasingly clear that Russian political strategy has met with more than fair success. She has gained control of over half of Europe and the remaining half is in a most unsettled state. France and Italy are typical examples of Communist inspired strife and Civil War is an ever-present possibility in either country. Civil War in Greece is waging on her northern frontiers with the Russian Balkan satellites led by Tito trained personnel, and supplied with equipment from Communistic sources. In China, the Communists have seized most of Manchuria and the Nationalist troops have proved ineffective in other areas. Czechoslovakia has been taken over and will probably be followed by Finland. Russia very early obtained the initiative and in the main, has held it. Recently there has been stiffening American and British resistance. The far-reaching effects of the Marshall plan, if it can be implemented, has forced Russia into making decisions from which there is no turning back. The United States of America has finally been brought face to face with world-wide problems. American successes to date have been few. Russian successes have been many. Only time will tell the final outcome. One thing is now clear; neither side can now withdraw.

Soviet Activities in Canada Follow Usual Plan

GETTING closer to home, Soviet activities in Canada have followed the usual plan. The Labor-Progressive party in Canada (Communist) has a membership of some 20,000 plus at least fifteen to twenty hangers-on and sympathizers for every member giving a potential of roughly 300,000 who pose an ever present internal threat. When you consider their

methods, and determination, it gives them a power out of all proportion to their members.

Communists have infiltrated into every walk of life including our churches and we have had experience of their success in fomenting labor and general political unrest. The recent spy ring exposure was ample proof of their infiltration into what should be our most responsible and patriotic bodies. Their allegiance to Russia and their treacherous undermining and subversive activities have been brought out into the open.

The Soviet Government is undoubtedly willing to extend its influence and power as far as it can safely go without becoming involved in war at the present time and it is the considered opinion of those who have made a careful study of all factors that Russia will not willingly embark upon a major-war prior to 1952, the main reason governing this opinion being an economic one. Russian political action however, is constantly pushing towards its objective of weakening and undermining democratic government and fomenting labor unrest.

Russia Becomes Second Largest Industrial Nation

AFTER the Red revolution in Russia, her industrial potential was practically nil. A series of five-year plans coupled with rigid political control, had, prior to World War II., built up her industrial might until it ranked by 1941, as the third largest in the entire world, being topped only by Germany and the U.S.A. As a result of World War II., the Soviet suffered heavily both in material destruction and loss of skilled manpower and labor. However, despite her enormous war losses, Russia today, with the liquidation of Germany has emerged as the second largest industrial nation in the world.

A series of new five-year plans started early last year. It is her ambition to equal or surpass the industrial might of the U.S. and if the Soviet police system can maintain control and the people continue to accept a low standard of living, then there is every reason to believe that by 1957, or shortly after, Russia's industrialization will approximate that of the U.S.A. According to official Soviet sources, the first five-year plan is as follows:

- (a) "To replace what was lost during the war."
- (b) "To accelerate scientific development for the good of the working classes."
- (c) "Build an organized state backed up by armed forces inferior to none in the world."

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It is clear that the Soviet is placing great emphasis on scientific development and atomic energy. Eventual consumation of this plan would be equivalent to Soviet preparation for war. This has been denied by Russia, but then, she has denied many other statements also. Stalin, as long as he is in power, will never permit the Russian pace to slacken as he is a firm believer in the dogma that "To slacken the pace means to lag behind and those that lag get beaten." Russia must catch up to Western industrialization or be destroyed as a world power. It is when her industrial programme reaches a point where it equals or approximates that of the U.S.A. that the danger of the Soviet Union accepting or precipitating a major world war will assume a much more serious aspect.

However, it is possible, although not at all probable, that Russia's political plan may place her in the position through misjudgment of Western temper, where a war may be forced on her before she is ready. This, then, briefly outlines her political and economic ambitions and brings up the question of armed conflict that could easily develop either by accident or intent.

I would like now to outline Russia's military capability to conduct a world wide war and at the same time give you some idea of the form of attack we may face and the scale in which these attacks could be carried out in the event of a war developing.

Red Military Power Greatest in World Today

THE estimated strength of the Russian Army was set at 2,600,000 all ranks in 1947, plus 700,000 from the satellites, making a total of 3,300,000 and in addition she has over 11,000,000 trained reserves. This provides sufficient personnel and staff for 173 divisions. In terms of manpower, Russia has the greatest number of fit personnel available for military service in the world and could at the present time, within 30 days of mobilization date, have seven and one-half million men under arms in three services.

With her numerical superiority and present general preparedness the Russian Army could, if the necessity arose, overrun all of Continental Europe, the Middle East, plus parts of China and Africa within six months after hostilities commenced and there isn't any single force or combination of forces that could be mobilized in time to offer anything but token resistance. For reasons that I will state later, Soviet attacks against this country for the present time would have to be limited to small airborne commando type raids probably from the tip of Siberia.

Under present Russian planning, by 1952 she could mobilize well over ten million men within 30 days and it is estimated that nearly a quarter of a million would be airborne troops. An army of this size could wage a major war anywhere on the continent of Europe and Asia and could carry out extensive airborne raids against this country. Within another five-year period or by 1957, Russia should have a potential force of fourteen million fully trained men available for immediate mobilization of which over half a million could be trained airborne troops. By this time the Red Army Transport Command (Civil Air Fleet) will probably be built up to a point to permit conventional two-way missions operating out of present Russian bases in the Arctic to any point on the North American Continent.

Your imagination can fill in the details of a potential threat of between a quarter of a million to three hundred thousand airborne troops dropping anywhere in the industrial areas of the United States and Canada. Therefore, as far as the Russian Army is concerned, she will possess an adequate number of troops to engage in a continental war by 1952 and by 1957, will be in a position to wage a world war, and to launch large-scale airborne operations against this continent providing she has been able to develop her Air Force and Navy to a point that will ensure sea and air transportation.

Russia Ranks as the World's Third Largest in Sea Power

ALTHOUGH Russia ranks as the world's third largest in sea power, having roughly 300,000 personnel of all ranks in service, her surface fleet offers a far from imposing picture. She is absolutely incapable of supporting, at the present time, any large overseas movement of troops and supplies. The only immediate threat to our lines of communication by sea would be her submarine fleet of some 230 units. At present

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Russia could keep approximately 25 submarines operating continuously in the Atlantic and probably an equal number in the Pacific. These of course would be used against shipping and could probably be used for small scale commando or sabotage raids against coastal installations.

Even if the material and skilled labour was available in sufficient quantity and numbers it will take between 12 and 15 years to build a fleet of surface vessels comparable to the combined British and United States fleets. Russia possesses a number of the latest type German submarines that were capable of staying under water for long periods, had great speed and were using new types of fuel. This type of submarine, towards the end of World War II. was proving extremely difficult to counteract and it can be expected that considerable improvement in design and equipment has already been developed. It is, therefore, expected that the Soviet sea planning will place great emphasis on the development of her submarines.

It is well known that many of the German experts are working either willingly or otherwise for Russia and that she is in a position to benefit from the knowledge and development of these experts. According to present indications, Russia could, by 1952, increase her number of submarines in continuous operations at sea to approximately four hundred, half of which would be operating in the Pacific and the remainder in the Atlantic. It is altogether likely that many of these submarines will be capable of launching pilotless aircraft with a range of up to 300 miles. Commando and sabotage raids could be increased and our lines of communication at sea would present a serious problem.

If the development of this underwater force is given the high priority by the Soviets that is expected, Russia could by 1957, have a large number of submarines in service. Many of them will undoubtedly be capable of launching long range guided missiles and will be equipped with aircraft propelled by an improved type of fuel. It is extremely unlikely that the surface fleet would be capable of carrying out any large scale overseas movement of troops or supplies.

Airpower of Russia Exceeds That of U.S. and Britain

IT WAS estimated that in 1947, Russia had about 450,000 men in her Air Force, serving approximately 10,000 front line aircraft inside the boundaries of the Soviet plus more than 4,000 planes on occupational duty in other countries.

At the present time Russian airpower is greater in numbers than the combined British Commonwealth and U.S.

forces but the quality of the planes and personnel is not considered a match for our forces. Russia is putting forward an effort in aircraft building far beyond any normal peace time requirements for replacements or training of reserves. She is mass producing a Russian version of the American B29 from captured planes which fell into her hands during the war. In addition she is producing jet propelled bombers and I think rather startled military observers recently when four engine jet bombers of a type that Russia was not supposed to know anything about took part in a huge Red Army display.

At the present rate of production, by 1952 Russia could have a very respectable fleet of B29 bombers and now that she has either solved or acquired knowledge of the latest jet propulsion, she may be able, during the next four or five years, to put this type of equipment on a production schedule. It is not likely that Russia could build nor obtain possession of sufficient numbers of long range transports to carry out any airborne invasion of North America, nor that she will be able to construct the necessary navigational aids that will compare with those in possession of U.S. or Britain. By 1957, the Soviet Air Force could match or better in aircraft any possible combination of other air powers. Range of operations will probably have increased by this time due to improved designs and fuel to around 10,000 miles. Troop carrying aircraft capable of transporting up to a quarter of a million troops is well within practical limits.

Advancement Made in Field of Guided Missiles

RUSSIA is probably as far or farther advanced in the field of guided missiles as any other country and it is known she is paying considerable attention to the development of anti-aircraft missiles as well as types for use against ground targets such as the V-2. It is known also that Russia has a complete chain of rocket launching bases stretching from the Baltic to Yugoslavia with the heaviest concentration in that country facing towards the Mediterranean and other bases have been surveyed in for future development.

Speculation as to whether or not Russia has the atomic bomb, cannot definitely be answered, but her scientists certainly knew the answer and it is only a matter of time until atomic bombs can be produced. In the chemical and biological field, Russia and German scientists co-operating with Russia have the knowledge and material for successful production. Considerable energy is being devoted to the development of chemical and biological warfare. This field has definite advantages in that it does not require the same skill and money as the atomic bomb and as far as life is concerned,

probably will have the same lethal results, although damage to property would be negligible. Against this lack of damage though, must be weighed the effect of civilian morale if unrestricted use is made of chemical and biological weapons. If war should break out during the next ten years, Russia would undoubtedly be capable of overrunning Europe and parts of Asia and Africa. What then could we, on this continent, expect in the way of attack?

Forms and Scale of Possible Russian Attack

ANY major operation against North America would involve large scale movement of troops and supplies. Land invasion across the north can be discounted; therefore, any intercontinental movement would depend on sea and air transportation. It is not considered that Russia could build a surface fleet large enough to successfully land a sufficiently large body of troops and keep her sea lines of communication open to maintain them. Therefore air attack constitutes the primary factor in determining the form and scale of attack during this next ten-year period. Against North America there are three main avenues of approach:

- (a) From Eastern Siberia through Alaska, to the prairies.
- (b) From Spitzbergen across the Pole and through the Canadian Archipelago.
- (c) From North-West Europe through Iceland, Greenland, Newfoundland and the Atlantic Coast.

Any of these routes would be developed in short order to supply bases for the Russian Air Force and launching bases for rockets, etc., against industrial areas. At the present time that is prior to 1952, any attack could only be of a harassing nature with possible isolated airborne landings of a few hundred personnel in northern areas. Small numbers of aircraft may undertake one-way missions against priority targets in

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Western Ontario and may be as far south as Los Angeles, the crew then bailing out to join Fifth Column forces in the United States and Canada.

Submarines could operate against our seaborne trade and land small groups for sabotage and Fifth Column activities. By 1952 attacks of a more serious nature would be possible, although it is doubtful if the Soviet will possess a sufficient number of long range air transports to carry out a successful invasion of North America. Substantial landings could, however, be made in the North-West and possibly maintained. By this time with the improvement in aircraft and fuel all of Western Ontario, the Western States as far south as Los Angeles, would be within range of conventional two-way missions employing H.E., incendiary, chemical and biological bombs and more than likely a limited number of atomic bombs. By this time also the whole of Canada and most of the United States would be within range of one-way missions.

North America Could Become Within Bombing Range

BY 1957 all of North America will be within two-way conventional bombing range from present Arctic Russian bases. Jet propelled aircraft flying at great heights and carrying atomic bombs will be a reality. Supersonic guided missiles, either launched from the ground or aircraft, could be employed against heavily defended areas and our coasts may be open to attack from submarines capable of launching guided missiles and aircraft. By a flat all-out surprise effort using all weapons at her command, atomic biological and chemical, Russia might so badly disorganize the United States and Canada that she could effect a decision in her favour.

An attack may come either by accident or design, any time the Soviet feels it has the greatest relative advantage in terms of weapons, airborne equipment, etc., plus the vital element of surprise. Therefore the initiative will rest with the Russians and war will depend largely on the degree to which the U.S. and the British Commonwealth of Nations continue to develop new weapons and maintain a strong defensive force plus a long range striking force of sufficient power to command respect. Timing a major all-out attack will be determined by Russia based on the availability of supplies, etc. One of the key factors will be the time taken to produce a sufficient number of atomic bombs or biological agents if research indicated that this method of warfare is more effective. The provision of aircraft, submarines, guided missiles, etc., would undoubtedly be great enough to support the initial attack.

The Soviet places great reliance on massed manpower. (The old Russian steamroller) so it is most likely that follow-

ing the initial attack great airborne landings would be carried out to seize industrial areas and key communication centres vital for retaliation.

Direction of initial attack is most likely from Eastern Siberia or North Europe over the Polar Cap. The airborne invasion would probably be through Europe rather than from Asia. Although at present time, a successful invasion by air would require advance bases which would mean delay, there can be little doubt that by the time the Soviet has the other weapons required, long range transports will be available. Therefore, within a few days of any future D Day, the Soviet could be going flat out with ruthless use of the weapons at her command, be in control of Western France and the Scandinavian countries and an air invasion against this continent could follow as quickly as bases already in existence could be supplied.

U.S. Unlikely to Delay if Reds Start European Attack

EVEN if this cost Russia a delay of as much as 60 days, the advantages in conducting operations from the Brest peninsula on the Murmansk area rather than the isolated Siberian bases is obvious, and although the element of surprise would have been partially lost the initiative would still rest with the Soviet forces. The one risk facing Russia, if she launches large scale operations against Europe without a preceding or simultaneous assault against this continent, is that the U.S. may accept the start of hostilities as the beginning of a world war and without waiting for any declaration, immediately launch an air offensive against the U.S.S.R. and use atomic bombs. Unless America is willing to act immediately and with great energy, the Soviet risk in delaying operations against America until after Europe has been conquered will be small indeed.

R.A.F. capabilities for interference must be taken into Soviet planning, as Great Britain will certainly be drawn into the conflict. However, an intensive air campaign could be mounted to divert R.A.F. attention from the trans-Atlantic operations. It is wishful thinking that European countries could or would put up more than a token resistance and any effective last ditch defence can, I feel, be entirely discounted. World War III, if, as and when it comes will be like no other major war in history. Air forces will at once endeavor to pin down defensive forces and check any offensive moves. Stress will be laid on the disruption of civilian bodies to create panic and loss of morale. Fifth Column forces, built around present existing Communist organizations, will sow their seeds of sabotage and unrest.

If the initial attack fails to gain a quick decision, then the resulting conflict will pit the world's greatest naval power, the U.S.A., against the world's greatest land power, the U.S.S.R., and the war will move into the air, priority targets will be the facilities of production, human as well as industrial. Any machine can be replaced, given the materials in a few months but it requires years to produce a skilled worker.

War Unlikely to be Started by Russians for Eight Years.

FROM these rather rambling and at times disjointed remarks, I would like to sum up a few conclusions:

1. War between the Soviet Union and the United States involving Canada and precipitated by the U.S.S.R., is most unlikely during the next five- to eight-year period. The great danger will come in the ten- and twenty-year period hence, when the industrialization and the scientific development of the Soviet Union approximates that of the United States.
2. If war should break out in the next ten years, attacks against this continent will be of an air nature.
3. By 1952 Russia will possess the atomic bomb and long range air power capable of limited attacks against our industrial heartland.
4. After 1957, Russia will be capable of launching atomic, biological and chemical warfare against any portion of the United States and Canada.
5. After 1957, it is conceivable that Russia might be able to win a decision in her favor with a swift all out attack employing these weapons.
6. The industrial might of the United States lies between Russia's present-day position and her ultimate goal of world domination.
7. The shortest distance between the centre of gravity of Russian industry and the industrial heartland of North America lies across the Polar Cap and approaches Canada from the north-east and north-west. Direct assault and entry by enemy forces from the north by air are feasible. It is unlikely that any full scale attack from any other direction would be successful.

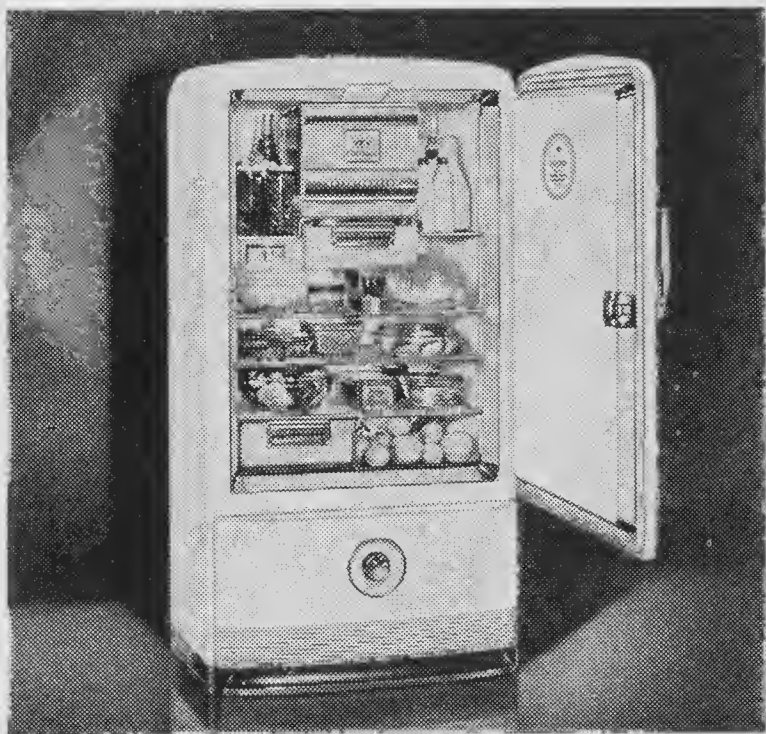
Therefore, gentlemen, in the list of the foregoing, I would like to leave you with four thoughts:

1. Sandwiched between the two most powerful and aggressive nations in the world and in the direct line of air attack lies the Dominion of Canada.
2. Secondly, never underestimate Russian capabilities when she is concerned only with her internal problems.
3. Thirdly, it was Demosthenes who said some two thousand years ago, "Though a man may escape every danger he can never wholly escape those who do not wish such as he to exist."
4. Canadian lives are too valuable to permit the taking of chances. History has proven that appeasement only has the effect of permitting an aggressor time to gather its forces. Considering that hostilities will be opened without prior formal declaration of war and that new devastating weapons and ruthless use of chemical and biological agents may paralyze the nation within a few hours, Canada must have a defence force ready and fit to fight or maintain order at a minimum of notice.

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National Defence College

(Information released by the Directorate of Public Relations Army and published in the January issue of the Canadian Army Journal, Ottawa.)

CANADA'S new National Defence College was opened at Kingston, Ont., in Dec., 1947, by the Honourable Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence, who gave the opening lecture on "Defence Co-ordination in Canada." The first class included officers of the three armed services and 17 senior civil servants. This College is located at Historic Fort Frontenac in Kingston, which was founded in 1672 by La Salle.

In announcing the opening, Mr. Claxton said:

"The establishment of the College marks a new and progressive approach to the study of defence questions in Canada. It is the first effort to organize in this country an institution for the advanced study of war and security problems in relation to other aspects of national policy in times of emergency. The programme will include the study of new and foreseeable developments in science, economics and international politics, and their effects upon national security.

Co-Ordination of Defence Measures

"THE United Kingdom and the United States conduct similar courses at the Imperial Defence College and the National War College, respectively. One of the primary interests of the new Canadian College will be the co-ordination of defence measures with external and economic policies.

"The National Defence College will be national in organization and scope, with representatives of the armed services and civilian departments participating on an equal basis. The College will be under the control of the Chiefs of Staffs of the Navy, Army and Air Force and the Director-General of Defence Research, as well as the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Secretary to the Cabinet.

"The National Defence College is another stage in the serious acceptance by Canada of its defence responsibilities in the post-war world. We learned by experience during the recent war, in resistance and attack, that while the modern enemy may have fierce and destructive weapons, the real power that endures and wins is a tight and undivided combination of the industrial and military, the scientific and the strategic, finance and trainer manpower, the laboratory and the parade ground, the railway yards and the reinforcement camp, the sheltered man of ideas and the rugged man of arms.

Best Instruction and Leadership Offered

IN THIS College, for the first time in Canada, we are endeavoring to give an opportunity — under the best instruction and leadership we could obtain—to civilians and men of the armed services literally to put their heads together on the problem of Canadian defence and to study it as a single operation within which the brains and industry of all of us have their legitimate place.

“There was a time when soldiers were accused of being impervious to ideas, and particularly to new ideas; when civilians looked askance at the military profession (especially in the piping times of peace); when neither realized how much in common each has as citizens of their country in the business of defence.

“The College is an embodiment of the unity of modern self-defence; it is not military alone, not civilian; it is civilian defence.

“In this course soldiers, sailors, airmen and civilian government servants will sit down for 31 weeks to do two things: one is, so far as the time allows them, to survey and analyse the major problems — economic, political and military — of national defence. The other is to bring these problems into the perspective that belongs to their individual work and profession. I mean by this that the service men will emerge from the course with a firm grasp of the equilibrium that must be preserved between their strategic and tactical operations, in training as well as in war, and the economic resources and political traditions and habits of the people they serve. On the other side, the civilians, I should hope, will complete their course with a clearer understanding of the peculiar and inescapable canons of military operations, whose validity has been established by long experience and will be ignored only at great risk.”

British Army General Named Commandant

MAJ-GEN. J. F. M. Whiteley, C.B., C.B.S., M.C., of the British Army, has been named Commandant of the National Defence College, and his directing staff consists of Capt. R. E. S. Bidwell, C.B.E., of the Royal Canadian Navy; Col. A. F. B. Knight, O.B.E., of the Canadian Army; Group Capt. W. R. MacBrien, O.B.E., of the Royal Canadian Air Force, and Arnold Smith, M.A., B.C.L., of the Department of External Affairs. The Adjutant of the College is Maj. R. G. Kingstone of the Canadian Army.

Maj.-Gen. Whiteley came to Canada last year from the Imperial Defence College where he was army instructor on an exchange with Lt.-Gen. G. G. Simonds, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., of the Canadian Army.

The first course at the Defence College covers a period of seven months, January 5 to August, and 17 students will attend this year.

The list of lecturers already scheduled to address the College includes a number of Cabinet Ministers and leaders in diplomatic, military, scientific, industrial, political, educational and other walks of life. Most of the lecturers are Canadian, but among those who have accepted invitations to take part are a number of recognized authorities in their respective fields in the United States and the United Kingdom.

Many of the problems which members of the College will be asked to tackle relate to matters on which there are as yet no generally accepted solutions. A large part of the work at the College will be tackled by students working in teams. These will seek to develop group solutions which will then be examined by the College as a whole. This method will, it is hoped, encourage the habit of thinking in terms of the national interest, rather than from a purely service or departmental point of view. An important by-product of the course will be that men who may be occupying responsible positions which relate to defence, whether military or civilian, will come to know each other well and be accustomed to working intimately together as a team.

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The Royal Canadian Navy

Address by LIEUT. (S.B.) M. J. McCORMICK, R.C.N. (R) (Retired) to The United Services Institute in Calgary, May 29, 1947.

PRIOR to the middle of the nineteenth century, the British Empire, like the other contemporary empires having oversea colonies, had a systematic and fairly effective method of empire defence. The whole empire was surrounded by a tariff wall, with free trade maintained throughout the Imperial area; while the shipping belonging to the British subjects was protected by the navigation laws. Both the colonies and the Mother Country derived benefits from this arrangement, but the Mother Country probably retained and took advantage for reasons that it would take too long to state. The Mother Country on the other hand assumed practically the whole cost of Imperial defence. The colonies maintained practically no defence establishments with the partial exception of Cape Colony which lived in fear of powerful and war-like native tribes. Even in time of war, the colonies as a general rule contributed little to defence except when one or more of them were directly threatened in their own territory.

From 1846-1849 the whole structure of economic protection broke down under the assaults of the free traders. As a result the colonies lost their protected market in Great Britain, and themselves began to raise protective tariffs against manufacturers from the British Isles. Under this new arrangement it was not long before many people in Britain began to complain that the taxpayers of the United Kingdom were unfairly saddled with the whole burden of protecting the Empire as a whole.

With the rise of the Imperialist movement after about 1868, the Imperialists, who were anxious to draw the Empire more closely together, came to consider that this feeling of grievance in the British Isles would probably need to be removed if a really effective Imperial structure were to be erected. They were able to induce the British Government to call together, in 1887, the first of a long series of Colonial Conferences, to which representatives of the self-governing colonies were invited in order to discuss with representatives of the British Government the question of what contribution the colonies should make to Imperial defence. In this and subsequent Colonial conferences down to the end of the century the representatives of the six Australian colonies, and of New Zealand, Cape Colony and Natal, conceded in principle the point that the colonies should contribute towards the upkeep of the Royal Navy, and Newfoundland also took a small step in this direction.

Plans for the Upkeep of the Royal Navy

THE arrangement was only a fairly satisfactory one, however, for Canada stayed out entirely, and the other colonies contributed only on a very small scale in proportion to their population and wealth, and always with some reluctance. The points of view presented at conference after conference by those colonial representative who were inclined to challenge the validity of the arrangement were:

- (1) that since the great bulk of the shipping and trade was owned in Great Britain, that country should pay the cost of naval defence;
- (2) that the strength of the Royal Navy was not proportioned to the size of the British Empire but to the strength of rival navies, and that consequently Great Britain would have had to maintain her whole navy, even had she had no Empire, and
- (3) that contributions to the Royal Navy were an infringement upon colonial self-government inasmuch as the colonies were contributing towards a navy over which they had no control, and which was used in support of a foreign policy that was entirely uncontrolled by them.

At these conferences naval defence always bulked much larger than the question of military defence, for the following reason. Except for the boundary between Canada and the United States, the north-west frontier of India, no enemy powerful enough to be dangerous could approach any part of the British Empire without crossing the sea.

Before the end of the nineteenth century almost the only potential threat to the Royal Navy upon the seas had been the navy of France. In 1898, however, can be traced the beginning of a much more serious danger. In that year, the German Empire, which had been formed out of the numerous German states only 28 years before, passed a law which established a German navy. This law was quickly followed in the immediately ensuing years by a series of supplementary navy laws which caused the German navy to increase at a rate that was without precedent. Not only did its size quickly come to seem a serious threat, but its quality seemed to be at least as high as that of any other navy in the world. In addition it was developed around a large core of battleships which seemed to constitute a serious menace to the fundamental strength of the Royal Navy in the North Sea and consequently all over the world.

The British Government ignored the threat for a short time, then considered the possibility of establishing an alliance with Germany, and finally, after coming to a good understanding with France and Russia, started a gigantic building programme designed to match that of the Germans in the ratio of eight to five. In the spring of 1909, when the Naval estimates were being considered in the House of Commons, the First Lord of the Admiralty sounded a very serious warning, and both the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition reaffirmed what he had said. The alarm that had been expressed in Great Britain quickly spread to the colonies and Dominions. The Government of New Zealand promised to contribute a battleship to the Royal Navy, and the states of Victoria and New South Wales also, unless the Commonwealth Government undertook a similar contribution on their behalf. At this time, too, the battleship *Malaya* was paid for by the Federated Malay States later adding strength to the capital ship force in the North Sea.

Separate Canadian Navy Proposed

BY THIS time the Colonial Conferences had come to be called "Imperial Conferences," and at the one which was held in 1902, Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that Canada would some day assume a share in the naval defence of the Empire, and that when the time came the share in question would take on the form of a separate Canadian Navy. In 1907, plans for such a navy were laid before the Conference. In the spring of 1909, a few days after the warning by the First Lord, which has already been referred to, Sir George Foster moved in the Canadian House of Commons a resolution to the effect that Canada should take immediate steps towards providing some form of naval defence. This resolution, as amended by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was passed by the House of Commons with almost no opposition. The following spring Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government introduced a bill providing for a Canadian Naval Service, and this bill passed into law on May 4, 1910. This was the "Naval Service Act" which, with a few not very drastic amendments, remained until very recently the legal basis of the Naval service. The Act, very briefly, authorized the Government to set up a Naval service, to enlist officers and men in it, to obtain warships, and to establish a college for the training of naval officers. The original personnel in the service were taken from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, whose minister also became minister for the Naval service. The Act also provided that the usual measures of discipline might be enforced and that in time of war the Government might, at its discretion, turn over the ships and their crews to the operational authorities of the Admiralty.

As a first step towards providing training, two old cruisers, the very large protected cruiser, Niobe, and the much smaller cruiser, Rainbow, were purchased from the Admiralty and brought to Canada. These were exceedingly old and consequently obsolete warships, and were intended only for training purposes.

Two Naval Bases Established

EVER since the year 1749, the British Government had maintained a naval base at Halifax, which base played a very important part during the Seven Years' War, the War of the American Revolution and the War of 1812. During the Crimean War, in the middle of the nineteenth century, the harbor of Esquimalt, on Vancouver Island, had been used as a site for the establishment of a naval hospital in order to look after any casualties that might occur in the course of certain operations against Russia in the Pacific. It had already been a favorite port of call for some years for ships of the Royal Navy which might be in those waters, and after 1856 it gradually became a small naval base which in turn became the headquarters of the Royal Navy's Pacific Squadron. At the beginning of the twentieth century, due to the feeling of disquietude that the rapidly growing German navy had occasioned at the Admiralty, warships based on both Halifax and Esquimalt were withdrawn. The Admiralty then became desirous that the Canadian Government should assume the expense and responsibility of maintaining these two bases, and after considerable delay the Canadian Government did so. Thus, after the summer of 1910, the Canadian Government possessed on each coast an old training cruiser and a naval base.

The next step that the Government took was a call for tenders for the construction of four cruisers and six destroyers. In 1911, however, a general election was held in Canada. The

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contest was principally waged over the question of whether or not Canada wished to establish free trade in natural products with the United States. But a secondary issue, and the primary one in the Province of Quebec, was whether Canada should have a naval policy at all, and if so, what that policy was to be.

The Liberal Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave over to a Conservative Government headed by Sir Robert Borden. Many Conservatives had for some time been saying that, while a separate Canadian Navy was perhaps preferable as a long term policy, the apparent imminence of the German naval threat indicated the desirability of an immediate contribution to the Royal Navy. Sir Robert Borden went to England about a year after the election, where he asked the Admiralty what form of Canadian naval effort would be more helpful in the immediate circumstances. The Admiralty's reply was that the most useful assistance should take the form of a contribution of battleships. The Borden Government therefore introduced a bill calling for thirty-five million dollars to be used for the purchase of three "dreadnoughts," as they were still called, which would obviously have to be built in the United Kingdom. After a long and bitterly-fought contest in the House of Commons, the bill was passed; but shortly afterwards it was defeated in the Senate where the Liberals still retained a large majority. After this rebuff, Sir Robert Borden took no further step towards implementing his policy, nor did his government award any contracts for the building of the cruisers and destroyers which have been referred to.

Naval Forces at Start of First Great War

THE Naval Service Act was not repealed, however, and the nucleus of the Navy which had already been created continued to struggle along with an exceedingly restricted present and an equally uncertain future. The Canadian Naval Forces, when the First World War broke out, therefore, consisted of a small group of officers and ratings, a small Headquarters organization in Ottawa, the Halifax and Esquimalt bases, and two old training cruisers. On August 4, 1914, the British Empire declared war upon Germany after a series of events which are well known. Plans had been drawn up covering the immediate steps that the various government departments would take in the event of war, and these of course included a programme of action for the Naval service. On the West Coast, H.M.C.S. Rainbow was in commission and ready for sea due to the fact that the Canadian Government had undertaken the responsibility of the Behring Sea patrol. On the day before war was actually declared the Rainbow went to sea on the first operational mission ever undertaken by an R.C.N. warship.

There were supposed to be two German cruisers in the Eastern Pacific, and there was in fact one, S.M.S. Leipzig which was in a Mexican port. Two small Royal Navy sloops were making their precarious way up the West Coast for a Mexican port towards Esquimalt and the Rainbow's first mission was to provide protection for them until they reached that base. Her next task was to afford what protection she could to shipping on the west coast, and in the course of these operations she might easily have come into action with the Leipzig. The German cruiser did, in fact, put into port at San Francisco in order to obtain coal, after which she proceeded north as far as Cape Mendocino; but she and the Rainbow never came into contact, and about three weeks after the outbreak of war she was on her way southward. Off the South American coast she joined the famous Count Von Spee's squadron, took part in the Battle of Coronel, and was shortly afterwards sunk at the Battle of the Falkland Islands. Even before the Leipzig had left the waters near British Columbia, Japan had entered the war on the side of the Allies, and the naval problem in the Pacific was on the way to being solved. The Rainbow undertook numerous subsequent operational cruises down the North American coast, in the course of which she captured two small prizes.

With imminent danger of war the inhabitants of the British Columbia coast had felt rather seriously exposed. The Government of British Columbia had been informed that there were two submarines lying in a shipyard in Seattle, having been built for the Chilean Government, which, however, had failed to pay for them. In the emergency that was thought to exist, Sir Robert McBride, the Premier of British Columbia, caused the Provincial Government to buy the boats. The two submarines were taken out of Seattle by company crews, proceeding by stealth because of the sensitiveness in regard to its own neutrality which was being manifested by the Government of the United States. The boats proceeded to a point not far from Esquimalt where they were taken over by personnel of the Royal Canadian Navy and proceeded into that base, much to the consternation of the examination vessel and some of the batteries who had no warning of their approach and considered that they must be enemy vessels.

A few days later the two submarines were turned over to the Dominion Government, and named CC1 and CC2. Two officers with experience in submarines were obtained and these in turn trained two crews composed of men who volunteered for the purpose, most of whom were entirely ignorant of that type of warship. After an intensive period of training these submarines were used for patrolling in the neighboring waters, particularly near the Strait of Juan de Fuca to afford additional protection to the coasts. In 1917 they were brought

around to Halifax, and in the course of this trip were the first ships flying the white ensign that ever went through the recently opened Panama Canal.

Niobe in No Condition to Steam or Fight

ON THE East Coast, at the outbreak of war, the Niobe was in condition neither to steam nor to fight, and during the first month of hostilities she was reconditioned in order to go to sea. Her skeleton crew was brought as nearly as possible up to strength with the help of some reservists from Newfoundland, and she spent the ensuing year as a member of the Third Cruiser Squadron, being principally engaged during that time in patrolling the approaches to New York harbor in order to prevent the escape of German liners from that port. By the summer of 1915 she was so nearly worn out that she was laid up in Halifax and used as a depot ship for the balance of the war. She was in the harbor at the time of the famous explosion in 1917 on which occasion her upperworks sustained considerable damage.

The most extensive and the least known Canadian operational effort during the First World War was the establishing of the East Coast Patrols. The development of submarine warfare against merchant shipping and of improved submarines of greater endurance had made it seem probable as the war progressed that the U-boats might appear on the western side of the Atlantic including the water near Newfoundland and Canada. In consequence, in conjunction with the authorities in Newfoundland and the Admiralty, an ever-increasing fleet of small patrol vessels was made up which came toward the close of the war to consist of 132 armed patrol vessels manned by about 2,000 officers and men. It was not until a few weeks before the end of the war that any U-boats actually appeared in those waters, and when they came their actions were so passive as to suggest reconnaissance rather than offensive measures. These patrols were under the direct command of Captain Walter Hose, R.C.N., who was later to become the Director of the Naval service. The patrols included the Eastern Coasts of the Maritime Provinces and the shores of the lower Gulf and of Newfoundland. Particular attention was naturally enough paid to the approaches to Halifax and Sydney.

Of the Canadian warships that have been mentioned, as long as they were operating they did so under the operational control of the Admiralty. Apart from the activities which have been previously described, the most important function of the Naval service during the First World War was to facili-

tate in every way the mobilization of reservists of the Royal Navy and recruiting in Canada on the part of the Admiralty.

Very early in the war the Canadian Government had approached the Admiralty unofficially for advice as to how the Dominion could most usefully exert its strength. The Admiralty's reply was that inasmuch as warships took so long to build, Canada would be well-advised to devote practically its whole force to the raising and training of military forces. This advice the Government followed in the main throughout the war. As a result of this policy, and also because the naval force that this country possessed at the outbreak of war was little more than a gesture, Canada played only a very small part in the war at sea.

Lord Jellicoe Sent on a Mission

SHORTLY after the war had come to an end, Lord Jellicoe was despatched by the Admiralty on a mission, at the request of the Dominions concerned. His assignment was to visit India and all the Dominions with the exception of South Africa, study their situation with regard to local as well as imperial naval defence, and give his advice to the respective Governments. In the autumn of 1919, he reached Canada, undertook a study of both coasts, and turned in a three-volume report, of which Volume I. has been published. The gist of his recommendations was that Canada should maintain a small navy which should maintain uniformity of armament and methods, and close co-operation with the Royal Navy. He offered the Canadian Government four fleets to choose from of which the smallest would afford considerable protection to the coasts of Canada, and the largest would do the same and would in addition be able to take some part in Imperial defence.


The war was over, however, and public opinion was very anxious to retrench, besides being considerably influenced by the League of Nations, as a means of preventing future wars. No one wanted to consider further expenditure on armaments, and the Government reflected this policy. As a result of this, none of Jellicoe's suggested building programmes were adopted. Nevertheless, the R.C.N. received a gift from the Admiralty of five comparatively new warships, which came about in the following way. Of its own excess warships, many of which were comparatively new and in good condition, the Admiralty offered to Canada the cruiser *Aurora*, the destroyers *Patriot* and *Patrician*, and the submarines *H14* and *H15*, on offer which the Canadian Government accepted. Even the maintenance of this little flotilla, however, soon seemed too extravagant to the Canadian public, as a result of which the cruiser and two submarines were sold and the proceeds returned to

the Admiralty. The Patriot and Patrician remained in the service until they became too old to be useful. At this time, the Naval service was pruned down to an absolute minimum, and Royal Naval College of Canada, which had been founded soon after the passing of the Naval Service Act, went out of existence. The only naval activity of any importance until near the end of the 1920's was the establishment in 1924 of the R.C.N.V.R. This organization, which was largely the brain-child of Admiral Hose, Director of the Naval service, was deemed the most productive use to which the meagre funds available could be put, and an excellent means of introducing to the great Canadian hinterland, the Navy and all that it stood for.

As the Patriot and Patrician became too old to promise much further useful service, it was decided to replace them by two destroyers, to some extent designed to meet Canadian needs. These two ships, afterwards named H. M. C. S. "Saguenay" and "Skeena", were built in Great Britain by Messrs. Thornycroft and were launched and commissioned in 1931. They were identical with destroyers being built by that firm for the Royal Navy, except that a larger measure of stability was given them to take care of the icing of the upper-works, and certain amenities which were not then installed in destroyers of the Royal Navy, but which it was felt that Canadian personnel would demand.

Democracies Slow to See Threat of War

WITH the coming to power of Adolf Hitler in Germany in 1933 the free states of the world very slowly became aware of a deadly threat to their whole way of life. Like all the other democracies, to a greater or less extent, Canada was slow to see the threat, and slower still to take any serious steps



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toward meeting it. Nevertheless, from 1935 on, defence estimates, including naval estimates, showed a progressive increase, and plans were laid within the restricted limits of these estimates to face the storm should it break. In terms of warships, these steps consisted in adding to the Skeena and Saguenay the warships Fraser, St. Laurent, Ottawa and Restigouche, and the ship that afterwards became H. M. C. S. Assiniboine had been bought but was not delivered until after war broke out. This flotilla of seven destroyers met the specifications of minimum Naval needs that had been set many years before but were considerably below more recent estimates of Canada's Naval needs. It was with these six ships (Assiniboine not being actually available) that the Naval service entered the Second World War.

The story of Canadian Naval policy during the entire period from 1909-39 is very largely a story of plans which were never carried out. The Canadian people were accustomed to occupying one of the most isolated and sheltered positions on the globe. When they thought of Naval protection at all they were accustomed to thinking of the Royal Navy as automatically providing it, and some times also considering the probability that in the last resort they would enjoy the protection of the United States Navy as well. Their history had led them to feel that defence was a matter of soldiers protecting their southern boundary against American invasion. The danger of such an invasion, however, had grown very slight indeed, in the course of the twentieth century, in addition to which modern methods of transportation had rendered it out of the question, even with British military support for Canada to defend itself for more than a few days against a serious American military assault. Thus the pacivity of the Canadian people in regard to Naval defence is very easy to account for, and under the circumstances was probably almost inevitable.

The idea of Canada contributing to her own and Imperial defence, either through direct contributions to the Royal Navy or by means of an independent force had been approached time and again at the Colonial and Imperial Conferences, which may be said to have accustomed people's minds to the idea, but nothing more than that. The fact which jolted enough of the Canadian people out of their indifference temporarily was the apparently serious threat provided by the German Navy—a threat which afterwards proved to be almost as serious as it then appeared. When the First World War came, Canada did all in its power to contribute towards victory, starting almost from scratch as far as armaments and trained forces were concerned. With the conclusion of that war they returned most of the way back to their previous position, and when the Second Great War came, although they were better prepared than for the first one, their armaments

and forces were almost insignificant. In both these wars, however, circumstances were such that plenty of time was given to them to make preparations for waging war. The indications would seem to be at the present time, that a more responsible attitude will be taken in the future in regard to matters of defence assuming that the U.N.O. does not become effective enough to make such purely national preparations for defence unnecessary, (which today appears most unlikely). What the future holds, however, it is as always impossible to predict.

Canadian Navy Assigned Convoy and Escort Duty.

AS THE Canadian Navy grew very rapidly from 1939 the service naturally suffered many growing pains common to humans. We shall not discuss these at this time.

It will be easily understood that it would have been practically impossible for any ex-officer of your speaker's tender years to have been proficient in, or even familiar with, all branches of the Naval service. For that reason I must attempt to interest you with the little knowledge I gained from the branch with which I was familiar, namely the Communication Branch. We will therefore be forced to view the R.C.N. war from 1939 to 1945 through rather poor field glasses, at least for this discussion.

The main and basic policy of the R.C.N. was that of a convoy or escort force. This policy was established in collaboration with our British Allies. It was felt that the Royal Navy has sufficient heavy tonnage and gunnery to deal with our enemies, but that we allies lacked a proper "Escort Navy." The R.C.N. tried and did fill this need.

The greatest enemy of our Canadian Navy was the German submarine. That treacherous, slunking, lurking, horrible man made undersea ship of destruction was our first and foremost thought for six long years.

We really cannot blame the Germans, nor even honor them, with the suggestion that they invented the submarine. The first known step towards undersea craft was taken with the realization that an undersea explosion was very much more powerful in its effects against a ship than a surface explosion. The first recorded idea on the subject is that of Admiral Sir William Monson, of Queen Elizabeth's Navy, who proposed a gun be placed to fire underwater from a ship. This idea, while not a bad one, and later practiced in principle by larger ships with underwater-line torpedoes, did not pertain, nor even imagine submersibility.

A Mr. William Bourne drew plans of submarine, which would have undoubtedly drowned him had it ever been built,

but his idea was basic and original in that he realized that submersibility could be achieved by using sea water as weight.

First Man to Descend Below Surface in Closed Vessel

THE first known man to have actually descended below the surface in a closed vessel was a Cornelius van Drebbel, a Dutchman who built a submarine in England in the reign of James I., and submerged and navigated in the Thames.

We shall not delve, with too much detail, into the clouded history of the submarine but shall pass on by noting that the Germans, with their renowned feats as engineers, decided that the submarine was a good idea, and developed it to the top grade efficiency which we all viewed with alarm in the recent war.

The German Navy was a highly organized machine, both ashore and afloat.

To consider the entire picture, without undue detail we will have to consider the German organization, their surface vessels and their undersea vessels. We will not, even then, have a clear picture unless we remember our own organization with which we, together with the other two outstanding services, counteracted our adversaries.

The German Admiralty or "Admiralstab" was located in Berlin. This command maintained many sub-commands spread all over occupied Europe to further their arms.

The Germans likely employed as many as 300 wireless stations at one time to keep their heavy traffic, within their complicated organization, moving.

The German "U" Boat Organization.

NORTH and South Atlantic, the North Sea, the Polar Regions, the Bay of Biscay, the Indian Ocean and the Carribean were the locations of their greatest sea activity. For better organization these locations were bordered off into "areas" for operation and communication.

The German "U" Boat Organization was divided into two distinct commands. These were actually three commands but the third is of little importance to us here. "The Arctic Command" was controlled by the "Admiral Commanding North" who had his headquarters in Bergen, Norway.

The "U" boats in this command were principally employed in attacks on our convoys to Russia. The German "U"

boat fleet and the German Luftwaft co-operated very well in this command.

Some of the most interesting battles of the war were fought within the area or jurisdiction of this command.

The first action, which incidentally took place before the German invasion of Norway was the "Altmark" show. After the outstanding victory of three tiny British Cruisers, his Majesty's Ships Achilles, Ajax and Exeter against the renowned German pocket battleship Graf Spee (the story of which is well known), the Graf Spee's prison ship Altmark with 299 British prisoners aboard, remained in South Atlantic waters for several weeks. She then turned northward in January, eluded our patrols and on February 14 entered Vronnheim in Norway. Norwegian officers were suspicious but refrained from searching her thoroughly though on each of their visits the prisoners below decks let loose with all sorts of pandemonium. However, a British Aircraft spotted her as she moved down the coast and on the night of the 17th, with cabinet sanction for an entry into territorial waters, H.M.S. Cossack, ably commanded by Captain Vian, R.N., with two other destroyers came to grips with Altmark.

The Altmark had just turned into Joesing fiord and rammed her bow in the ice at the upper end. The Cossack pushed in through the dark, narrow channel, and brought her bow to the Altmark's stern. With the gallant old Navy cry, "Boarders Away" the executive officer (2nd in command) and 30 men leaped over the rails. There was little fighting except for 20 German regulars who got over the ice and did some shooting from ashore. The Cossack released the fortunate prisoners and steamed away. There was no parade of prisoners in Berlin as Hitler had planned.

The Invasion of Norway by German Forces.

MANY of us likely wonder why the British Fleet did not put up a better fight at the invasion of Norway. It is certain that the British Authorities realized the terrific danger of allowing Norway to fall into German hands and it is not understood by me why a greater effort was not made. I know, however, that barring a blunder, which is unlikely, there was some very good reason.

April 9 was the date set for the invasion of Norway by land troops, navy, air and fifth column.

Imagine the surprise of the Polish submarine Orzil when she torpedoed the transport Rio de Janeiro on April 8, in the Cattegat and found she had sunk a shipload of horses and uniformed Nazi troops.

Three German Naval Squadrons took part in this invasion, the Naval vessels themselves being laden with troops. One squadron was led by the Scharnhorst and the Admiral Hipper, a heavy battle cruiser and a heavy cruiser respectively. These two operated in Narvick and north. Another squadron with the Gneisenau, Admiral Scheer and Karlsruhe, pocket battleship and heavy cruisers respectively, attacked further south. The third squadron with the heavy cruisers Emden, Blucher and Lutzow (ex-Deutschland) moved up Oslo fiord against the capital.

On the night of the 8th the Norwegian minesweeper Olan Vryggvasen sank two German minesweepers, a destroyer and badly damaged the cruiser Emden in Oslo fiord.

The Blucher and the Lutzow steamed into the fiord thinking that fifth columnists had silenced the shore batteries at Oscarsborg but were wrong and were fired on at 1,400 yards by heavy guns. The Blucher was sunk by two torpedoes from fixed tubes ashore.

Aerial Bombs Sink First Large Vessel in Wartime

AT KRISTIANSAND in the south the Karlsruhe was seriously crippled by shore batteries, and after landing her troops was sunk by the British submarine Truant.

At Bergen the Konigsberg was injured by shore batteries and sunk by British aircraft the next day. Incidentally this was the first large vessel to be sunk in wartime by aerial bombs.

The only contact I know of where British major units at sea contacted the enemy was for 10 minutes on the 9th when, in a gale and howling snow storm the 32,000-ton battle cruiser H.M.S. Renown engaged Scharnhorst. At 14,000 yards Renown was hit twice, not seriously, and managed to land two 15-inch shells which smashed Scharnhorst's conning tower and silenced her after-turret. The Huns escaped, thanks to bad weather and a smoke screen.

This was not all of the naval action in the invasion of Norway for, on the night of the 9th, five British destroyers led by Captain Alarburton Lee, R.N., in H.M.S. Hardy made a dangerous raid up the fiord to Narvik. The Hardy torpedoed the German flotilla leader Wilhelm Heidkamp and the Schmitt. However, the British, after raising complete hell in general, were attacked by a superior force. H.M.S. Hunter was sunk and the Hardy was blown up after running aground.

Three days later, destroyers, supported by that grand old lady H.M.S. Warspite, stormed the fiord again and sank everything afloat that belonged to the enemy.

When the Imperials invaded the Narvik area in May and retired in June, the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst sank the famous aircraft carrier H.M.S. Glorious. The Huns also sank the destroyer escorts H.M.S. Ardent and Acasta which stuck to and fought beside Glorious to the end. The troopships Orama, without troops, thank God, went down with them.

The Engagement with the German Battleship Bismarck

PROBABLY the last Naval story which has any connection with the Northern German Command which I will have time to tell is the Bismarck tale.

On May 21, 1941, our recon. aircraft reported Bismarck, a very heavy battleship, and the 10,000-ton cruiser Prince Eugen ready to sail from Bergen. Bismarck likely displaced 50,000 tons as she had 118-foot beam, eight 15-inch guns.

The British cruisers Norfolk and Suffolk picked the two Hun ships up two nights later and shadowed them amid snow and heavy weather. This took place in the Straits of Denmark between Iceland and Greenland.

The next day at 6 a.m. the battlecruiser H.M.S. Hood and the new 35,000-ton battleship H.M.S. Prince of Wales opened the attack at a range of 13 miles.

With her second or third salvo the Bismarck scored a hit on Hood amidships. Hood literally blew up, due to fire reaching her main magazine. Fragments flew half mile into the air.

CONGRATULATIONS are due the Institute in deciding to combine the Navy, Army and Airforce in their membership it demonstrates the spirit of **CO-OPERATION** between the armed forces.

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Within five minutes nothing remained of the "post Jutland" Hood save only 3 of her 1421-man crew.

Prince of Wales sustained damage to her fire control but before breaking off the action scored a hit on Bismarck's bow, near the water line, which appeared to slow down Bismarck's speed very slightly.

For the next 30 hours the German's positions were unknown in the Atlantic. It was discovered later that Prince Eugen separated and later found refuge in Brest.

At 10.30 a.m., May 26, the Bismarck was spotted 500 miles west of the channel by a Catalina of the Coastal Command.

Bismarck sent up a barrage of ack-ack fire but the Catalina escaped by dodging in clouds and sent out the alarm.

The British Finally Destroy the Big German Vessel.

SOON the fleet was closing in. The King George V. from Scapa Flow, the Rodney with her nine 16-inch guns forward from a half completed run to the U.S.A. to refit, the Renown and the carrier Ark Royal from Gibraltar, all were steaming under forced draft.

After a few misguided efforts, Swordfish aircraft from the Ark Royal registered two good torpedo hits and damaged Bismarck's propulsion system, jammed her steering and slowed her down to 8 knots.

Captain Vian, R.N., in his famous Cossack, with his flotilla of destroyers, made two more torpedo hits. Next morning the King George V., with her 15-inch guns, and Rodney, with her 16-inch guns, pounded Bismarck for one and a half hours continually. The cruiser Sheffield finished her off with torpedoes at 10.30 that morning.

Bismarck carried about 2400 men and, due to a submarine scare after she went down only 110 Germans were picked up. Among those lost were Admiral Lutjens and 400 cadets on their first trip.

Six supply ships sent out to support Bismarck on her mission of "commerce destruction" were later captured.

The Hood was avenged.

Direction of U-Boat Warfare in North Atlantic

THE most important German Command was the Atlantic Command. Headquarters were in Berlin. This command directed all "U" boat warfare in the North Atlantic.

At the time of the conquest of Norway the British Navy was very well occupied what with Italy entering the war, France fallen, etc.

The Canadians just had to get busy and do a real job of escort work in the North Atlantic. In the last months of 1940 tonnage losses mounted to a monthly average of not less than 200,000, but of more than 400,000

The new submarines which the Germans put into action were of the smaller type with a surface displacement of from 500 to 800 tons average.

"Wolf pack" tactics were employed in which convoys would be followed by aircraft and submarine scouts and the "U" boats would be in wait, and extend assaults over several nights.

In the protection of the stygian blackness of those North Atlantic nights they would attack on the surface with hulls awash and conning towers open securing an advantage in vision, in aim accuracy and in speed, greater than corvettes.

In one single convoy battle extending from December 17 to December 21, 1941, a "U" boat was brought to the surface by depth charges and blown up by gun fire. Folke Wulfes were engaged by the converted carrier Audacity (ex German Hanover).

The next day another "U" boat was sunk and two Folke Wulfes were shot down. After two more days the Audacity was sunk to say nothing of merchant vessel losses. Such was a typical "wolf pack-convoy" action and many far worse occurred.

The Canadian Navy, made up of smaller ships, for the very job of convoying, did a marvelous job of work.

Naval and Merchant Navy Plays Major Role.

WE ALL recall, with pride, the first large airforce raid on Colougne, made with 1,000 planes but how many of us have ever thought how many hours of dangerous convoy, how many ships and how many lives of Naval and Merchant Navy men it took to even make that great raid possible?

And what beat the "U" boat? Many small things added together finally won "The Battle of the Atlantic."

Radar, aircraft protection, more escort vessels, the bombing of German ports and factories, more experienced personnel, a better knowledge of our own and enemy communications, good teamwork between the R.N., the U.S.N. and the R.C.N., underwater search equipment and many other things won this great battle.

Miraculous Growth of Canadian Fleet from 1939 to 1946

FROM the tiny Canadian fleet of 1939 to the tremendous escort fleet of 1946 we view a real miracle. To watch mere boys from Maple Creek or from Lac La Biche or from Calgary, who had never seen salt water, lower away a sea boat to pick up a mate gone overboard was a sight that would swell the chest of even the most unpatriotic Canadian. Not only to see these boys perform these tasks, tasks that it was believed took years of experience to perform, but to see them performed so well as to bring signals of highest praise from the most severe judges in the Royal Navy or in the United States Navy made one feel that it's great to be a Canadian.

If I were a millionaire I should not endow yet another university or college for teaching men a master nature—to split the atom—to multiply comforts and appetites, to facilitate and universalize destruction. Instead, I should do as the men of old did, who like us, had also looked barbarianism in the face and seen its dripping jaws; I should give my millions to found enduring institutions where men and women could study how best to master their own natures. Like the ancient university curriculum which we have too long neglected and despised, mine would be founded to teach men to know their Maker, respect themselves and honor their neighbors. And if, before I died, I saw it turning out scholars with morals and manners as good as those of Navy I should feel that my money had certainly not been wasted.

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The Annual Meeting

THE Annual Meeting of The Alberta United Services Institute was held in the Garrison Officers' Mess Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1948. Lt.-Col. John Begg, D.S.O., E.D., president, was in the chair and the meeting opened at 8.30 p.m.

Present

Baker, W. H., Major.
 Dingle, N. D., Col.
 Penhale, M. H. S., Maj.-Gen.
 Knight, E. R., Col.
 Chambers, H., Major.
 Richardson, C. A., Lt.-Col.
 Thomson, J. H. R., Lt.-Col.
 Scott, J. F., Col.
 Woolley, C. W., Capt.
 Norrington, A. H., Major.
 Farquharson, S. R., Major.
 Lewis, G. G. W., W/C.
 Ledingham, W. G., Major.
 Waldie, W. P., F/L.
 Farmer, L. C., Capt.
 Nightingale, T. G., Capt.
 Carruthers, W. C., F/L.
 Hanna, G. W., Lt.-Col.
 Wilkinson, T. J. L., Capt.
 Thomas, G. P., F/O.
 Chapman, L. H., Major.
 York, C. N., F/L.
 Carter, G. L., F/O.
 Lewis, D. G., Capt.
 Love, J. A., Lieut.
 Arthur, J. R., S/L.
 MacRae, W. G., F/O.
 Strachan, W. J., Capt.
 Gibson, W. J., Major.
 Longster, J. C., Capt.
 Anderson, J. C., Major.
 Flemon, R. G., Capt.
 Conrad, M. H., F/O.
 Davis, John, Capt.
 Findlater, Alex., Capt.
 Dale, F. M., Major.
 Carscallen, A. N., W/C.
 Francis, H. F., S/L.
 Potter, G. A., Lieut.
 Mercer, W. M., Capt.
 Woodley, D. H., F/L.
 Cooper, F. G., Lieut.
 Noble, W., Major.
 Crichton, J. H., Major.
 Lockwood, W., Capt.
 Cameron, J. A. M., Major.

Alexander, L. L., Lieut.
 McKinlay-Key, J., Capt.
 Stott, G., Major.
 Miller, W. St. J., Capt.
 Wood, G. B., Major.
 Allison, T. F., S/L.
 McBride, J., Capt.
 Freeman, P., Lieut.
 Savage, S., Capt.
 Acton, J. U., Major.
 Garland, G. E., Major.
 Broadberry, W. H., Lt.-Col.
 Ritson-Bennett, G. H., Capt.
 Higgs, P. W., Major.
 Parslow, W. V., F/O.
 Fisher, E. G., F/O.
 O'Callaghan, R. B., F/O.
 Haggart, W. M., F/O.
 Charles, B. J., Lieut.
 Aitken, J. F., Capt.
 Turney, A. H., Major.
 Howard, W. A., Capt.
 Wilson, R. B., Major.
 Beach, F. K., Major.
 Kelly, B. J., Capt.
 McDougald, G. L., Major.
 Brighton, C. H., F/L.
 Paylor, W., F/L.
 Lee, J. G., Lieut.
 Cuff, R. N.
 Anderson, J. A., Capt.
 Sawley, H., Capt.
 Ewens, G. M., Lt.-Col.
 Donaldson, J. M., F/O.
 Lockett, K. B., Lt.-Col.
 Burrows, C. F., F/O.
 Anschetz, J. R., F/O.
 Ascah, R. W. L., F/O.
 Gentles, R. H. D., Major.
 Johnson, R. H., Capt.
 Morrison, D. J., Lieut. (S).
 Tapp, G. M., Lieut. (S).
 Boulton, F., W/C.
 Findlay, E., Major.

And others.

New Members

There were eight applications for membership recommended by the directors and read by the secretary who moved their acceptance. On being seconded by Col. Dingle the motion was carried.

Minutes

Minutes of the last annual meeting held Jan. 29, 1947, having been published in the Journal, it was moved by Major Baker, seconded by Lt.-Col. Thomson, and carried that the minutes be adopted as published.

Report of the President

Lt.-Col. J. Begg read the report of the activities during 1947. Col. Knight moved the adoption of the report and, coupled with it, the appreciation of the members of the work of the president and the directors for a successful year. The motion was seconded by Major Baker and carried.

Auditor's Report

The auditor, Lieut. (S) D. J. Morrison, read his report certifying that all books, accounts and securities of the Institute for 1947 had been examined and found correct. Moved by Major Creighton and seconded by Major Norrington that the report be adopted. Carried.

Financial Statement and Treasurer's Report

Col. Cunningham, hon. sec.-treas., stated that copies of the statement were in the hands of all present and then read the report. A motion that the report and statement be adopted was moved by Major Norrington, seconded by Capt. Wolley. Carried.

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The Institute Cadets

Major L. H. Chapman read the report of the Institute Cadet Committee and moved its adoption. In seconding the motion, Major Farquharson spoke of the excellent work of Major Chapman during the last four years. He suggested that the Institute should present Major Chapman with a memento of his connection and work with the Institute Cadets. The motion was enthusiastically received and was carried.

Vimy Dinner

The directors recommended that they be authorized to hold the Vimy Dinner on a date as near April 9 as possible. Approval was moved by Lt.-Col. Richardson, seconded by Major Baker. Carried.

Military Ball

The directors recommended that the ball be held as usual near the date of Nov. 11.

In this connection the president read a report on the ball held Nov. 10, 1947. There was some discussion regarding location and on motion of Lt.-Col. Thomson, seconded by Col. Dingle, it was agreed "that the new directorate should survey the whole situation together with the recommendations in the president's report and bring in a recommendation to a meeting of the Institute as early as possible." Carried.

Vote of Thanks

A very hearty vote of thanks was extended to W/C Gordon Lewis, his officers and staff, for their splendid co-operation in connection with the 1947 Military Ball. The motion was moved by Lt.-Col. Robertson and seconded by Capt. Mercer. Carried.

Clerical Work

It was moved by Major Farquharson, seconded by Capt. Wooley "That the new directors be authorized to make the necessary arrangements regarding honorariums to the sec.-treas., auditor, etc." Carried.

Battle of Britain

On motion of W/C Lewis, seconded by Major Turney, the directors were authorized to hold a celebration of the Battle of Britain near the date of Sept. 15. Carried. In this connection the president hoped the Navy members would bring forward suggestions for holding a special event particularly applicable to the Navy.

Garrison Officers' Mess

Moved by Lieut. Tapp, seconded by Major Farquharson, that the directors be empowered to make the necessary arrangements with the mess committee for holding meetings and for refreshments. Carried.

Annual Journal

Moved by Lt.-Col. Thompson, seconded by Lt.-Col. Lockett, that the Journal be published again and the directors make the necessary arrangements. Carried.

Election of Officers

In accordance with the bylaws the following nominations were submitted:

President—S/L H. F. Francis.

Immediate Past President—Lt.-Col. John Begg, D.S.O.

Vice-President—Col. J. Fred Scott, O.B.E.

Secretary-Treasurer—Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, O.B.E., M.C.

Librarian—Major Harold Chambers.

Hon. Chaplain—Lt.-Col. Gordon Jones, O.B.E., D.D.

(The president declared the above elected.)

Directors (seven to be elected)—Lieut. (S) G. M. Tapp, Navy; Lt.-Col. C. A. Richardson, D.S.O., Major. A. J. Davis, Major A. H. Turney, Major P. W. Higgs, Major C. H. Campbell, all of the Army; W/C G. W. Lewis, and F/L R. B. O'Callaghan, R.C.A.F.

The president requested the following to act as scrutineers: Col. Dingle, Major Norrington, Major Ledingham and W/C Stillman.

The following were declared elected in accordance with Bylaw No. 4, Para. 11a:

Lt.-Col. C. A. Richardson, D.S.O., 2 years.

Major A. H. Turney, 2 years.

W/C Gordon W. Lewis, 2 years.

Lieut. G. M. Tapp, 1 year.

Major C. H. Campbell, 1 year.

Major A. J. Davis, 1 year.

F/L R. B. O'Callaghan, 1 year.

During the counting of the ballots, Lt.-Col. C. A. Richardson addressed the members regarding the method of managing the mess. He also gave some particulars of the work already done to the premises and referred to projects that are under discussion.

Lt.-Col. Stewart of Winnipeg, a member of the Institute there, was introduced and extended greetings from that organization. He also expressed the hope that any Calgary members visiting Winnipeg would give that Institute an opportunity of welcoming them.

Lt.-Col. Begg then vacated the chair and invited the newly-elected president to take over.

President-Elect's Thanks

S/L H. F. Francis expressed his keen appreciation of the honour being elected president. He thanked the members for their confidence and promised to do his utmost to maintain the high standard set by his predecessors in past years. He also outlined some ideas he had for the Institute during the coming year.

G. O. C.

The president expressed the appreciation of all present that Maj.-Gen. Penhale had been able to be present and asked him to address the members. The General was received with applause.

He thanked the members for their kind welcome and complimented them on the interest shown by the large attendance. In referring to the fact that this was the first time an Air Force officer had been elected president, he complimented S/L Francis and said it was essentially necessary that all services should work together. He mentioned the fact that at his own H.Q., the Army and the Air Force occupied the same H.Q., had a joint mess, and were a very happy family.

The Press

A hearty vote of thanks to The Herald and The Albertan for publicity given the Institute during the year was moved by Lt.-Col. Begg, seconded by Lt.-Col. Robertson. Carried.

General Business

The president asked Col. Cunningham to take the chair while he moved the following motion, which had been approved by the directors:

Resolved that (1) This Institute request the Minister of Defence to implement forthwith the project for the formation of an auxiliary Air Force Squadron in the City of Calgary, and (2) A committee be formed to interview representatives of the City of Calgary, Board of Trade, Junior Chamber of Commerce and other suitable organizations in the city and obtain their assurance that city wants and will support an auxiliary Air Force Squadron.

The motion was seconded by Col. Scott and was carried unanimously.

The United Services of Canada

The directors in 1946 and again in 1947 had decided against joining a Dominion organization of United Services Institutes, feeling that the expense and work entailed were not justified and that the objects of this Institute could very well be attained in the future as in the past without such an organization. The Regina Institute had gone to considerable trouble to draw up a suggested constitution and Capt. Campbell of that Institute had written to and had interviewed several of our members.

The directors again recommended that they saw no need or justification for such an organization and asked the meeting to approve their decision.

Col. Scott gave a resume of the constitution and objects; also the suggested advantages to be gained from membership in a Dominion-wide organization as laid down in the correspondence from Regina.

Considerable discussion took place.

Col. Scott moved, seconded by Major Ledingham, that "this meeting endorse the action of the directors in not joining a Dominion-wide organization." Carried unanimously.

Registration

Col. Dingle asked the president to take up with the mess committee the providing of a register both at the front and rear entrances so that visitors might be registered along with the names of the members introducing them. The president agreed.

After the singing of the National anthem the meeting adjourned at 11.15 p.m.

Refreshments were served in the billiard room.



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Membership List

THE utmost effort has been made to bring the membership list up-to-date, in spite of numerous changes of station and private addresses. If any member is aware of a change which has not come to the Directors' notice, he will confer a favor by notifying the Secretary.

PAST PRESIDENTS

Col. G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1920-21
(Late) Col. George Macdonald, V.D.	1922
(Late) Lt.-Col. J. N. Gunn, D.S.O., V.D.	1923
Deputy Commissioner J. W. Spalding, R.C.M.P.	1923
(Late) Maj.-Gen. D. W. B. Spry, O.B.E., V.D.	1925
Lt.-Col. G. H. Whyte, M.C.	1926
Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, O.B.E., M.C., V.D.	1927
Maj. H. W. McGill, M.C., V.D.	1928
(Late) Maj. A. N. Martin	1929
(Late) Lt.-Col. D. Ritchie, M.C.	1930
Lieut. Hugh. C. Farthing	1931
(Late) Maj.-Gen. L. F. Page, D.S.O.	1932
Col. E. R. Knight, V.D.	1933
Lt.-Col. D. H. Tomlinson, M.B.E., V.D. }	1934
Maj.-Gen. D. J. McDonald, D.S.O., M.C. }	
Lt.-Col. J. W. Littleton, M.C.	1935
Lt.-Col. H. Pryde, E.D.	1936
Col. N. D. Dingle, V.D.	1937
Col. H. C. A. Hervey, V.D.	1938
Brig. H. G. Nolan, M.C.	1939
Lt.-Col. A. C. Cooper-Johnston, M.C., V.D.	1940
Lt.-Col. E. R. Selby, D.S.O., V.D.	1941
Maj. N. A. Campbell	1942
Capt. D. C. Sinclair	1943
(Late) Lieut. T. W. Collinge	1944
Capt. R. C. Carlile	1945
Lt.-Col. H. E. Wright, E.D.	1946
Lt.-Col. J. Begg, D.S.O., E.D.	1947

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Maj.-Gen. A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Maj.-Gen. G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C.
 Col. G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.

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 L. W. Brockington, Esq., K.C.

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 Adams, S. A., Major.
 Adams, W. P., Major.
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 Askew, J. F., F/L.
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 Austin, D. J., F/O.

B

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 Baker, F. H., Major.
 Baker, W. H., Major.
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C

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